

G-3 Report

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Policy.

JUN 11 1926

(a) Militarized Societies.

The following is a list of militarized or semi-militarized societies in Argentina:

Centro Militar de Expediciones al Desierto.

Honorary Presidents.

President: Marcelo T. de Alvear
Minister of War: Brigadier General Agustín P. Justo
Minister of Marine: Admiral Manuel Domecq García.

President: Lieut. General Adolfo A. Arana
1st Vice Pres.: Brigadier General Antonio Tiscornia
2nd Vice Pres.: Commander Mariano L. Saracho
Historian: Dr. Eduardo del Campillo
Secretary: Lt. Colonel Pedro Villoldo
Treasurer: 1st Lieut. Pedro R. Lamela.

This society was organized June 5, 1910. The membership is limited to Army and Navy officers who have been in campaigns in the Territories and unexplored regions of the Republic.

Its purposes are:

(1) To increase fraternal relations between Army and Navy officers who have been in campaigns in the unexplored regions of the country.

(2) To bring to the knowledge of the people the services and sacrifices which the expeditionary forces have made in establishing the frontiers of the country, subduing the Indians and opening up the country.

(3) To give lectures and illustrated conferences.

(4) To assist the Army and Navy in whatever means possible and also help to maintain peace in the country.

(5) To refuse to take sides in any political or religious controversy.

Medals have been awarded for the following campaigns:

1. Expeditions to the south of the Province of Buenos Aires (1876-1877).
2. Expedition in Rio Negro and Patagonia (1878-1881)
3. Campaign of the Andes (1882)
4. Campaign of the Chaco (1883-1884)

The number of members in the society is 189, and its quarters are in the Army Club, Florida 770.

This is merely a historical and patriotic society, and most of the members are old men and it has little influence.

From:..... Report #3618

May 10, 1926.

M.A. Buenos Aires

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Policy.(d) Militarized Societies (cont'd)Centro Guerreros del Paraguay.

This society has been organized 38 years. Its membership is limited to everybody who took part in the Paraguayan War. This includes officers and men from the Army of the Line, and the National Guard, also the Navy.

Its purpose is:

"The object of keeping alive the memories of the glorious exploits of the Argentine armed forces as well as those of the heroic Paraguayan Army, an Argentine Association is formed, united as they were in fatigue, peril, self-denial and patriotism in the Paraguayan War."

This is merely a historical and patriotic society. It is against the policy of the society to take sides on political questions. This distinguishing mark of the society is a button with the crossed flags of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The society lends all possible assistance in the celebration of the National holidays such as May 25th and July 9th, also the anniversary of the battle of Tuyuty, May 24th.

The policy of the society is to lend its support toward National Defense, but it carries little influence.

The number of members is now only 53.

Red Cross of Argentina.

The Argentine Red Cross Society was organized as a result of International Conferences at Geneva in October, 1863 and August 1864. Its headquarters are in Buenos Aires, and it extends its activities in all parts of the Republic. It has adhered to the principles as laid down by the Geneva Convention July 1906, also the League of Red Cross Societies in Paris 1909.

The objects of the society are:

1. To lend its assistance to the armed forces of the nation in the care of the sick and wounded in time of war, establishing hospitals and infirmaries in the war zone, succoring sick and wounded on the battlefield, and acting as an auxiliary to the Sanitary Corps of the Army and Navy under which it will place itself according to the regulations laid down by the Executive Power.
2. To prepare in time of peace the necessary personnel and material in case of war.
3. To contribute its services to public health for the prevention of diseases and alleviate the sufferings of the people.
4. To assist in the hospitalization of victims of accidents, professional diseases and contagious diseases.
5. To assist as an auxiliary in cases of national calamities in the nation or outside if its help is solicited.
6. To assist in the education of the youth along lines of general health.

The Directive Counsel consists of 23 members. The Director General of Sanitation of the Army, the Director General of Sanitation of the Navy, the President of the National Department of Hygiene, 3 citizens appointed by the President, 12

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May 10, 1926.

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Subject: Military Policy.

(a) Militarized Societies (cont'd)

members elected by the society and 4 department heads elected. Each province or territory has its committee.

The society obtains its funds from donations and subscriptions. As far as known the amount spent each year is not published.

This society has no political affiliation. It is not really a militarized society but is closely associated with the Army and Navy. It has branches throughout the different provinces and territories, and its headquarters are in the city of Buenos Aires.

Its membership is about 20,000.

Tiro Federal Argentino.

Honorary President: President Marcelo T. de Alvear
President: Admiral Rafael Blanco.
Vice-Presidents: Jorge J. Luby
Victor Bigand.
Quartermaster: Lt. Colonel Adolfo Arana
Assistant Quartermaster: Sr. Jorge del Nazo
Secretaries: Rosaura P. Aubone
Alfredo J. Orfila
Treasurer: Alberto G. Falckenberg.

1. This society is a civil association of a national character whose purpose is the instruction in target practice in military arms. It is furthermore a social and sporting society.
2. The headquarters are in Buenos Aires.
3. This is an absolutely independent society depending on no other organization.
4. This club will take part in no political questions, and political discussions are forbidden on club premises.

Membership.

To be 16 years of age, minors less than 16 must obtain written permission of their parents.

To pay the following annual dues:

Associate members	\$10
Active members.....	\$24
Members with children...	\$50
Life members.....	\$500

In 1924 there were about 2200 members in the society. 351,437 rounds of ammunition were used.

Circolo Militar.

The Circolo Militar is the largest military club in Argentina. It was founded in 1881 as a military club, later changed into an Army and Navy Club, and is now a strictly Army Club.

From:..... Report #3618

May 10, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Policy.(d) Militarized Societies (cont'd)

There are 2230 members in the Club which includes nearly all the officers in the Army as well as some retired officers.

The leading Army magazine "Revista Militar" is published by the Club which has quite a large army circulation. It has a large military library and subscribes for many foreign periodicals.

The purposes of the Club are:

1. To assist in the progress of the military art encouraging and contributing to the study of military subjects, and cooperating in every way possible to better and dignify the military profession.

2. To maintain a social club whose members will be officers of the Permanent Army, Reserve, Retired, National Guard and Territorial Guard officers.

The club has a fine club house located in the best part of the city with all modern conveniences. Many lectures are held at the Club on military subjects.

The club has the following dependency which contributes to the aid of non-commissioned officers:

"Ayuda Mutua de Suboficiales."

This department replenishes libraries in Army Posts for non-commissioned officers, assists the families of non-commissioned officers in case of death or sickness and makes loans to non-commissioned officers in case of need on favorable terms.

The Circulo Militar is in no way a political Club, but simply contributes to the social and professional welfare of the Army.

Officers of Circulo Militar.

President: Colonel Eduardo F. Valdez.
 1st Vice-President: Colonel Adolfo V. Fauche
 2nd Vice President: Lt. Colonel Andres Sabalain
 Secretaries: Major Alberto Gugliemone
 Major Rudecindo H. Gallastegui
 Treasurer: Lt. Colonel Luis E. Brandt.

From: Partisan Report # 3618
 M.A. Buenos Aires

May 10, 1936.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

RECEIVED 2001-153 NOV 2 1926

(b) Permanent Military Posts and Stations.

Military posts in Argentina are at present going through a period of reconstruction. Some of the posts now are new and modern, but there are many which have been built for many years which are now too small for the organizations which occupy them. At present about 50% of the units are stationed at places where housing facilities are entirely inadequate. Some of the stations are rented buildings in which the hygienic conditions are very poor.

There are various types of modern barracks now being constructed or completed which are adapted to the locality they occupy. In large cities where the ground is restricted it is intended to construct barracks with several floors. In Buenos Aires it is intended to build barracks for the Infantry units of 4 floors. This is necessary on account of the lack of ground space.

In some of the smaller cities many of the barracks are of one floor only. All barracks seem to be more crowded than the American barracks. Soldiers use "double decker" bunks almost entirely. In new constructions there does not seem to be much greater space allotted to each individual soldier than formerly.

Argentine barracks as a rule do not have nearly the accommodations for troops that American barracks have either for their personal comfort or recreation.

1st Division Barracks, Buenos Aires.

The barracks of the different units of the First Division except the 1st Engineers are located in the city of Buenos Aires, and are distributed in the different sections of the city. For the Cavalry and Artillery units the barracks are fairly modern, and adequate, but for the Infantry the barracks are old and overcrowded. The maximum capacity of all the barracks is about 4000 men.

The training facilities of the units of the 1st Division are very restricted on account of lack of open space, where most of the training is drill ground instruction with little facilities for field training. Artillery target practice is done at Campo de Mayo and small arms practice at the Tiro Federal Argentino.

The housing of the 1st Cavalry and 1st Artillery is good, and the buildings are fairly modern. The Infantry barracks are old, crowded, unsanitary and are poor. These buildings are of plain or plastered brick construction.

Each regimental unit has a small dispensary and a few beds, and can take care of on the average a dozen minor cases. There is a military hospital in Buenos Aires which is well equipped, modern and handles the more serious cases in the first and second divisions.

Storage facilities of the Cavalry and Artillery are adequate for peace time organizations, but of the Infantry regiments the storage space is crowded.

The maximum capacity of the barracks in Buenos Aires is the present number of troops stationed in them. In case of

From:..... Report # 3728
M.A. Argentina

Nov. 23, 1926.

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Subject: Distribution of Troops.

a mobilization, new buildings would have to be obtained.

It is intended to start construction on new 1st and 2nd Infantry barracks of four floors soon which will have all the modern facilities. The new barracks will be built in one quadrangle and will have the following:

- Headquarters building
- Officers' Club
- Large Infirmary for 3 regiments
- 4 large 4 story barrack buildings
- N.C.O. quarters
- Stables, Veterinary Hospital
- Storage warehouses
- 3 buildings for toilets and baths
- Gymnasium.

The buildings will probably be large enough so that they will be capable of accommodating twice the number of troops in time of mobilization.

CAMPO DE MAYO.

This is the largest military post in Argentina, the station of the following units:

- 2nd Division Headquarters
- 2 Cavalry Brigade Headquarters
- 8th Mounted Infantry
- 10th Cavalry
- 2nd Artillery
- 2nd Group Horse Artillery
- Park and Trains 2nd Division
- Infantry School (4th Infantry)
- Cavalry School (2nd Cavalry)
- Artillery School (6th Artillery)

The general type of most of these barracks is of one storey bungalow type. All barracks are completely filled, and are somewhat crowded. The present capacity of the post is about 3500 men, but in time of mobilization by putting a large number of men under canvas this could be greatly increased.

The training facilities at Campo de Mayo are excellent. There is sufficient space for artillery, and small arms target practise and much open ground for drills and small maneuvers. The chief objection to this station for training is the lack of drainage during the rainy season when the ground is soft and muddy.

The barracks are usually one company buildings of one storey in regimental groups of brick construction with galvanized iron roofs and are adequate for peace strength organizations, but are not sufficiently large for war strength organizations.

Each regimental organization has its own infirmary and sick ward and can accommodate from about a dozen to twenty minor cases. More serious cases are sent to the Military Hospital in Buenos Aires.

The post has ample storage facilities for peace strength organizations both in the regimental barracks and ware houses.

The stables are sufficient for the present command.

From:..... Report #3723
M.A.Argentina

Nov. 5, 1936.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Distribution of Troops.ROSARIO.

The only organization stationed in Rosario is the 11th Infantry.

The regiment less the 2nd Battalion is stationed in the heart of the city in an antiquated building which serves as a barracks. The building has the appearance of an ordinary commercial building from the street.

The 2nd Battalion is stationed at the water front near the Custom House each company occupying a large galvanized iron warehouse without a floor.

The maximum capacity of the present buildings in use is about 600 men. The building where the 1st Battalion is stationed is very old and dilapidated. The dormitories are crowded, dark and poorly ventilated. Toilet and bathroom facilities are bad. All the accommodations for troops are very crude.

The 2nd Battalion is quartered under very crude conditions each warehouse which is occupied by troops is altered so as to offer some facilities, but considering the fact that the troops have occupied these buildings for several years they have done next to nothing in making them livable.

The training facilities are poor. Troops have to march for drills about one half mile to the water front, which is within the limits of the port and quite congested. There is a small target range near the city.

Hospital facilities are likewise poor. There is a small infirmary and sick room of a few beds in the 1st Battalion barracks which is dark and dingy.

There is very little room for storage, and it is difficult to store the supplies for the present organization for lack of space. Due to the overcrowding and poor accommodation this regiment is living under very unhealthy conditions.

There is now under construction a new barracks for an Infantry regiment located about 7 kilometers from the center of the city which is at present about 35% completed and it will probably be at least two years before it will be ready for troops. These barracks will be two storey cement covered brick construction ---two buildings for the regiment. A drill ground will be located in the center of the barrack grounds.

This post(150 meters x 450)will contain the following buildings:

- Officers' quarters
- N.C.O. quarters
- Officers' Club
- Guard House
- School for Illiterates
- Troop barracks
- Headquarters
- Dining room for troops
- Kitchen and bath house
- Shops and N.C.O. Club
- Laundry
- Garage
- Large storage warehouse
- Stables
- Hospital.

From:..... Report #3722
M.A.Argentina

Nov. 15, 1936.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

These will be very modern and well equipped barracks, capable of holding more troops during mobilization, and many more troops can be put in the vicinity under canvas.

5TH DIVISION POSTS.

All the military posts of the 5th Division are constructed according to nearly the same specifications. They are by far the most complete and best adapted for troops in Argentina. At all these posts, the buildings are of bungalow type well ventilated, and are either made out of rock or cement covered brick with galvanized iron roofs. The barracks are located on the edge of the cities where training facilities are excellent and the organizations are not cramped for space. These posts are comparatively new and have been built since 1910.

The military posts in this division are located in Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, Santiago del Estero and Catamarca.

TUCUMAN.

The following organizations are stationed in Tucuman:

5th Division Headquarters
19th Infantry
5th Engineers
Park and Trains
5th Division Hospital.

The 5th Division Headquarters has rented sufficient space in an office building in the heart of the city for offices. The 19th Infantry, 5 Engineers and Park and Trains are all quartered in barracks about one mile from the edge of the city. The post is about 200 x 600 metres with plenty of adjoining open space.

The 5th Engineer barracks contain the following:

Battalion Headquarters also including:
Officers' quarters and Officers' Club
3 Company barracks including
Battalion dining room and kitchen stables
Bathroom and toilets
Large Storehouse.

Storage facilities are ample and large enough for war strength organizations. Hospital facilities for a small organization are excellent containing office, ward room, operating room, baths, etc.

There is a target range near at hand and plenty of open ground for training purposes. In case of mobilization by putting troops under canvas more than twice the number of troops could be accommodated.

The 19th Infantry has practically the same construction only it is built for 5 company organizations instead of three. The 19th Infantry has equally good accommodations as the 5th Engineers.

SALTA.

Salta is the second largest post in the country after Campo de Mayo.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

The troops stationed here are the 5th Cavalry, 5th Artillery and 2nd Mountain Artillery. All these organizations are stationed together under one command. The construction of this post is practically the same as Tucuman except that it is built for mounted organizations with plenty of stable space and space for ordnance.

The training facilities are excellent with small arms target range near and plenty of space for Artillery practice near the post and a large amount of diversified terrain for training purposes.

Hospital facilities are excellent, same as Tucuman with a hospital in each regimental organization.

Storage space is ample and probably large enough for much larger command.

Housing is ample for present organizations and can be greatly increased by putting some organizations under canvas.

JUJUY.

The only organization stationed in Jujuy is the 30th Infantry. The construction of the barracks is practically the same as in Tucuman and Salta and the same remarks apply to Jujuy.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.

The only organization stationed in Santiago del Estero is the 18th Infantry (same as above.)

CATAMARCA

The only organization stationed in Catamarca is the 17th Infantry (same as above.)

CORDOBA.

The following organizations are stationed in Cordoba:

3rd Division Headquarters
13th Infantry
4th Artillery
4th Engineers
4th Division Hospital.

The 13th Infantry occupies an antiquated two story building absolutely unfitted for a barracks from any point of view. The building is very old, crowded, poorly ventilated and unsanitary with little space for storage and little for training. The hospital facilities are inadequate. These barracks are filled to the full capacity and there is no room for expansion.

The 4th Artillery and 4th Engineers occupy a post on the opposite side of the city and the buildings belonging to these organizations are of the one-storey type, each company organization having its own barracks and each regiment is in its own area and adjoins the other. These barracks are relatively modern with most of the modern conveniences.

The training facilities are fair only. Troops have to march some distance for field training. The Artillery regiment

From: *Rud. D. ...*
M.A. Argentina

Report # 3723

Nov. 5, 1926.

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has to march about 75 kilometers to an Artillery range. There is plenty of parade ground space for troops.

Housing of troops in the 4th Artillery and 4th Engineers is very good in one storey company barracks, and there is some room for expansion by putting some troops under canvas.

Hospital facilities are good. Each regimental organization has its office, dispensary, ward room, operating room and baths.

Storage facilities are ample for present organizations. Each company organization has its storage space for guns, pontoons etc. and then there is a large warehouse for storage of various supplies. There is probably additional storage space here for mobilization. The 4th Division Hospital occupies an old dilapidated building in the city of Cordoba with space probably for 50 patients. Much of the equipment seems to be out of date, and the rooms are dark, gloomy and are unfitted for hospital rooms. It is intended to replace this building for a new one shortly.

NEW CONSTRUCTION.

The following new construction is being accomplished at the following military places:

El Palomar. A new Military College is being constructed at El Palomar which will replace the present one at San Martin. This school when completed will accommodate 1500 cadets. It will be much more modern than the present one at San Martin, and will be able to give short courses to new officers in time of mobilization.

Rosario. New 2 storey barracks for 11th Infantry two per regiment with all modern conveniences.

Santa Fé. New 2 storey barracks for 12th Infantry same as Rosario.

Concepción del Uruguay. New 2 storey barracks for a Regiment of Mounted Infantry of the same construction as Rosario except for added stable space.

Buenos Aires. New 4 storey barracks for 1st and 2nd Infantry.

Concordia. New two storey barracks with 4 Squadron Barracks for the 6th Cavalry is nearly completed in Concordia.

Curuzú-Quatiá. A cavalry regimental post is being constructed similar to Concordia.

Paraná. A new military hospital is projected for the 3rd Division. This hospital will have about 80 beds and all modern conveniences.

All new construction is planned along the most modern lines and will be thoroughly up to date when completed. Better facilities will be made for training especially in large cities so that each organization can at least have a sufficient drill ground.

The housing of troops under the new constructions will be all that can be asked for except in comparison to the most modern American barracks the space allotted each man is somewhat less.

In all new construction it seems to be the idea to have

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Subject: Distribution of Troops.

plenty of additional storage space in the event of mobilization.
Whenever possible there will be a great deal of space for training
next to the barracks.

From: *Burdusky*
M.A. Argentina

Report #3722

Nov. 3, 1926.

Report

1928

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ARGENTINA (Continued)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

(a) Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. MAP 2- 1928

The Argentine Republic is divided into five military regions as shown on attached map. Each region is located the regular division of the army, including headquarters and the division commander is the region commander.

Each region is divided into military districts, the total number in each region varying with the size and population of the region. Each district is under the command of a lieutenant colonel (usually retired) and suitable personnel for performing the following functions:

1. General enrollment of citizens of the districts for the Civilian Electoral register. Recruitment of volunteers for the Army.
2. Drawing by lots each year the conscripts for the Army, medical inspection and transporting them to their units.
3. In conjunction with Federal judges, passing on exceptions from Military Service and collection of Military Tax from exempted conscripts.
4. Recording all changes in residences of enrolled persons.
5. Keeping register of civilians in the National and Territorial Guards.
6. Under the supervision of Regional (Division) Commander through the Inspector of Military Districts, prepare, to the smallest detail all plans covering mobilization of the reserves.
7. In time of war to put into Execution the mobilization plans and to honor requisitions which are received from proper authority for personnel and material which records show the Districts can furnish.

There is in the First and Second Region a military District with different functions. It is called a complementary Military District. Its principal function is to keep records of Argentine citizens in foreign countries, handling application for their exemption from service and the incorporation in the Army of such citizens, on return to this country.

The following remarks are made reference data called for on prescribed form;

1. Troops and equipment under the command of Region commanders only is listed.

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862. February 6, 1928.

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Commands.

2. The Argentine Army has no tanks nor armored cars. Mobilization tables call for the latter but there is no provision for the former.

3. All Air equipment is under the Chief of Air Service. The first group is at the Air Station Salazar (near the first Division Territory); the third group is at Salazar (3rd Region); and the fourth is at Mendoza (4th Region). Only 3 Groups are organized.

The reserves of the Army, the National Guard and the Territorial Guard are absolutely unorganized and untrained. Paper organization is supposed to exist and to be kept up to date by the Chiefs of the various military Districts.

Police Units mentioned under 6010 (a) are all exempted from any jurisdiction by Region Commanders.

1st Div. (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Command.

Composition and strength in personnel and basic equipment.

FIRST DIVISIONAL REGIMENT

Headquarters: Buenos Aires.

Commander: Brigadier General José L. de la Peleuse.

Assigned: January 1st, 1927.

	Located
1st Military District -	Paraguay 2264 Buenos Aires
2nd Military District -	Paraguay 2151 Buenos Aires
3rd Military District -	J.E.Uriburu 963 " "
4th Military District -	J.E.Uriburu 858 " "

Branches	No. of Organizations	Total Men	M.G.	Artillery Guns	Total Animals
Head- quarters	1	72			62
Regular Army. Inf. Regiment	3	1847	18	4	360
Cavalry (Regiment)	1	528			635
Artillery (Regiment)	1	600		20	686
Engineers (Battalion)	1	375			252
M.G. Squadron					
Aux. Services	Total	145			66
Total		3567	18	24	2061

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862 February 6th, 1928

1. General (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops.

(1) Territorial Command.

1. General (Combat)

Headquarters: Buenos Aires

Commander: Brigadier General J. Ribera. / Argentine

Assigned: January 1st, 1926

17 Military Districts as shown below.

Branches	Number of Organ	Total Officers & Men	Machine Guns	Artillery Guns	Total Animals
Division	1	72			62
Headquarters					
1 Brigade	1	27			31
Head- quarters					
Regular Army Inf. Regiment	3	1804	18	4	360
Infantry Mounted (Regiment)	1	461			540
Cavalry Regiment	2	766			964
Artillery Regiment	1	585		20	686
Artillery Group	1	252		8	356
Engineer's Battalion	1	439			252
Engineer's Section	1	46			71
M. G. Squadron	1	65	4		69
Auxiliary Services	all	306			73
Total		4823	22	32	3464

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ARGENTINA (Cont'd)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(c) Territorial Command

SECOND DIVISIONAL REGION (Cont'd)

<u>Military Districts</u>	<u>Location</u>
	<u>Province of Buenos Aires</u>
13th Military District	San Nicolás
14th Military District	Zárate
15th Military District	Avellaneda
16th Military District	Mercedes
17th Military District	Junín
18th Military District	Bragado
19th Military District	La Plata
20th Military District	Chascomús
21st Military District	Saladillo
22nd Military District	Dolores
23rd Military District	Tandil
24th Military District	Bahía Blanca
63th Military District	San Martín
	<u>Territory of Neuquen</u>
25th Military District	Neuquen
	<u>Territories of Chubut, Sta. Cruz,</u>
26th Military District	<u>Tierra del Fuego</u>
	Trelew
65th Military District	<u>Territory of La Pampa</u>
	Santa Rosa
	<u>Territory of Rio Negro</u>
66th Military District	Viedma

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862. February 6th, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(1) Territorial Command.

CHILE ARGENTINA 1918

Headquarters: Buenos Aires

Commander: Brigadier General Alfredo Cordeiro.

Assigned: May 4th, 1926. - 15 Military Districts as shown below.

Branch	Inf. Officers	Machine	Artillery	Total
	Men	Guns	Guns	Animals
District				
Headquarters	73			63
Brigade				
Headquarters	27			31
Reg. Army				
Inf. Reg.	3	1810	18	4
				360
Infantry				
Mounted	1	464		
Reg.				538
Cavalry	4	1411		
				1788
Artillery				
Regiment	1	586		20
				686
Artillery				
Group	1	254		8
				356
Engineers				
Battalion	1	439		
				252
Engineers				
Section	1	46		
				71
Machine				
Guns	1	65	4	
Squadron				
Auxiliary				
Services	all	280		
				98
Total		5455	22	32
				4312

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EXHIBIT (Cont'd)
Subject: Distribution of Troops.

(1) Territorial Army.

ARMED CIVILIAN FORCE (Cont'd)

<u>Military District</u>	<u>Location</u>
	<u>Province of Corrientes</u>
27th Military District	Corrientes (Cap.)
28th Military District	Arandá Cuatrá
29th Military District	Goya
	<u>Province of Entre Rios</u>
30th Military District	Concordia
31st Military District	Nogoyá
32nd Military District	Paraná (Cap)
	<u>Province of Sta. Fé</u>
33rd Military District	Rosario
34th Military District	Casilda
35th Military District	Cañada de Gómez
36th Military District	Sta. Fé (Cap)
37th Military District	Rafaele
38th Military District	San Justo
	<u>Territory of Chaco</u>
39th Military District	Resistencia
	<u>Territory of Misiones</u>
40th Military District	Posadas
	<u>Territory of Formosa</u>
67th Military District	Formosa

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1. (Cont.)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

(a) Territorial Command.

THIRD DIVISIONAL REGION

Headquarters: Cordoba

Commander: Brigadier General Francisco Lezama

Assigned: May 4th, 1926

In Military Districts as shown below.

Branch	No. of Organ	Total Officers & Men	Machine Guns	Artillery Guns	Total Animals
Divisional Head- quarters	1	73			62
Brigade Head- quarters	1	27			31
Reg. Army Infantry Regiment	3	1817	18	4	360
Infantry Mounted Reg.	1	551	6		107
Cavalry Reg.	3	1083			1372
Artillery Reg.	1	581		20	686
Artillery Group (I)	1	286		12	231
Artillery (II) Group	1	254		8	356
Engineers Battalion	1	289			252
Engineers Section	1	46			71
Machine Gun Squadron	1	65	4		69
Sec. Mountain Guides.	1	16			23
Auxiliary Service	all	229			108
Total		5317	28	44	3728

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3062 February 6th, 1926

ARGENTINA (Cont'd)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Command.

ARMED DISPOSITIONS (Cont'd)

Military Districts.

Locations

Province of Cordoba

41st Military District

Jesus Mari

42nd Military District

Rio Segundo

43rd Military District

Cordoba

44th Military District

Bell-ville

45th Military District

Villa Maria

46th Military District

Rio Cuarto

Province of La Rioja

47th Military District

La Rioja (Cap)

Province of Cordoba

48th Military District

Cruz del Eje

Province of San Juan

49th Military District

San Juan (Cap)

50th Military District

Province of San Luis
San Luis (Cap)

Province of Mendoza

51st Military District

Mendoza (Cap)

52nd Military District

San Rafael

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862. February 6th, 1928

URGENT (Combat)
Subject: Distribution of Troops.

(a) Territorial Command.

FIFTH DIVISIONAL REGION

Headquarters: Tucuman

Commander: Brigadier General Juan Sanguinetti.

Assigned: February 17, 1925.

1. Military Districts as shown below.

Branch	No of Organ	Total Officers : Men	Machine Guns	Artillery Guns	Total Animals
Division	:	:	:	:	:
Head- quarters	1	73	:	:	62
Regular	:	:	:	:	:
Army Inf.	3	1815	18	4	360
Reg.	:	:	:	:	:
Infantry	:	:	:	:	:
Mounted	1	551	6	:	107
Reg.	:	:	:	:	:
Cavalry	1	427	:	:	532
:	:	:	:	:	:
Artillery	1	581	:	20	686
Reg.	:	:	:	:	:
Artillery	1	284	:	12	231
(L) Group	:	:	:	:	:
Mountain	:	:	:	:	:
Guides, Sec	1	16	:	:	23
:	:	:	:	:	:
Engineers	:	:	:	:	:
Battalion	1	289	:	:	252
:	:	:	:	:	:
Auxiliary	:	:	:	:	:
Services	all	210	:	:	108
:	:	:	:	:	:
Mountain	:	:	:	:	:
Guides	1	16	:	:	23
:	:	:	:	:	:
Total	:	4262	24	36	2384

From: M.A. Argentine. Report No. 3862. February 6th, 1928

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops.

(a) Territorial Command.MILITARY DIVISION REGION (Combat)

<u>Military District</u>	<u>Location</u>
	<u>Province of Entre Rios</u>
53rd Military District	Entre Rios (Cap)
54th Military District	Angelópolis
55th Military District	<u>Province of Tucumán</u> Vill. Alberdi
56th Military District	Monteros
57th Military District	Tucumán (Cap)
58th Military District	Alderetes
	<u>Province of Santiago del</u> <u>Esteró</u> Frias
59th Military District	
60th Military District	La Banda
61st Military District	Santiago del Esteró (Cap)
	<u>Province of Salta and</u> <u>Territory of Los Andes</u>
62nd Military District	Cerrillos
63rd Military District	Salta (Cap)
	<u>Province of Jujuy</u>
64th Military District	Jujuy (Cap)

From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862. February 6th, 1928

G-2 Report

6110

REF: III. (Combat,

Subject: Distribution of troops.

(3) Permanent military posts in the zone.

Report 112. Although Report 107 is very complete. It will be noted that at the end of 1926 when new construction in the zone was completed, it was visited by the Military Attache.

From: H.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862. February 6th, 1928

8-5 187012
G-2 report

6180

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(c) Order of Battle - Active Operation.

There have been none during the year 1927.

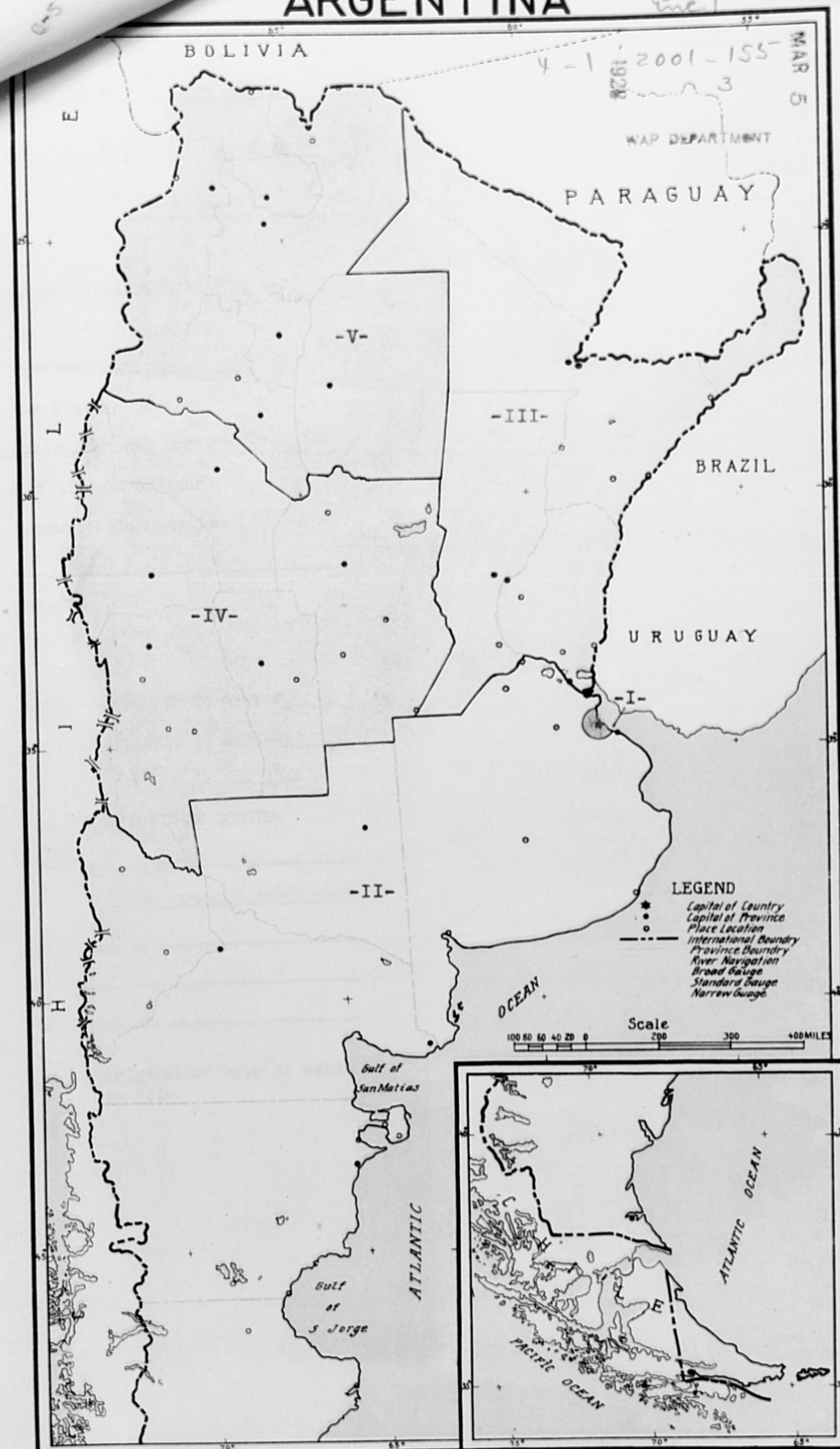
Sources:

Records from the Ministerio de Guerra.

C. J. Phipps
From: M.A. Argentina. Report No. 3862. February 6, 1928

ARGENTINA

6180 (a)



G-2 Report

ARGENTINA (Combat)


Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Command.

The General Staff of the Argentine Army has just decided to immediately transfer a Regiment of Cavalry to the town of Neuquen in the Territory of Neuquen, which is located in the vicinity of the Argentine end of the Lower or Military Pass between Chile and Argentina. We are informed by reliable authority that this is merely the beginning of the formation of a Division in this vicinity, and the Garrison is being made up of detachments taken from each of the other Divisions. The Division Headquarters will probably be in Zapala, which is considered the most suitable locality. We are also informed that while, for the present, this new Division will be skeletonized and the other Divisions will be drawn on to support it that during the coming year the Army expects to go before Congress and request the necessary authority and funds to increase the Army by one more Division.

The General Staff states that a study of conditions for sometime past has made it advisable to establish a military garrison in the southwest part of the Country near the Andes. While it is perfectly reasonable that they should have a military garrison somewhere in this vicinity the sudden decision on their part has been prompted by the advice that Chile is buying heavily in arms. This I have had confirmed from several reliable sources, and while rather difficult to get the exact amounts was advised that they consist mostly of Mountain Artillery, Machine Guns, and Aviation material. I am also advised that these purchases, with the exception of the Aviation material, are being made in Sweden by the successors of the Krupp Company. It is also an open secret that Chile is developing her base in the Lower Pass, and she will not permit anyone to fly over it.

We are also reliably informed that the information of Chile's heavy purchases was learned by General Toranzo while attending the manoeuvres in Germany.


From: M.A.Argentina / Report No.4103 February 5, 1930

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Commands.

RECEIVED G-2 11 APR 1 1930

With reference to our Report No.4103, on February 10th a decree announced the reorganization of the First Regiment of Cavalry with station in the Andian region of the Southern Territories.

Up to the present time the First Regiment of Cavalry has always been stationed in the Federal Capital as Presidential Guard, and has been called "The Granaderos a Caballo de San Martin". Under this new decree the numerical designation has been taken from the "Granaderos a Caballo de San Martin", and they will hereafter be known only as the Presidential Guard "Granaderos a Caballo de San Martin", without numerical designation.

The new unit of Cavalry is being formed by the 4th Squadron of the 2,4,6 and 9th Regiments of Cavalry, and a Squadron of Machine Guns, which is to be composed of the personnel and cattle corresponding to one section of each of the machine gun squadrons of the 2nd and 8th Regiments of Cavalry.

After the decree was sanctioned the Commanders of each of the above mentioned units were requested to forward to the Ministry of War a list of officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in their respective squadrons, making special mention of those whose homes were located in the region where the unit is to be stationed, of those who desire to be transferred, and of those who are unmarried.

It is the duty of the Inspector General of the Army to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of these troops and that of the Director General of Supply Sections to make all other arrangements necessary to complete the organization of this new unit.

The troops are to be transported in the ships of the "Direccion General de Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales", which are Government property.

On February 17th a company of Communication composed of 130 soldiers under Lt.Ubieto, left Buenos Aires for Bariloche, their mission being to install a network of permanent telegraphic communication in all the Southern region of Nahuel Huapi. Lt.Colonel Rafael J.Marcus has been appointed Inspector General of the work.

On February 18th, the Petrol ship "Amegino" left Buenos Aires with 20 soldiers of the battalion of pontoon sappers carrying the necessary material for housing and communications of the troops to be stationed in the South.

From: M.A.Argentina Report No.4121 March 18th,1930


ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Commands (Cont'd)

On February 21st, the petrol boat "Ministro Freyre" left La Plata with another group of troops of the 1st Battalion of Pontoon Sappers, the rest of which (110) left on the 21st by the Transport "12 de Octubre", also property of the "Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales". Twenty of these were radio telegraph experts, who will install several permanent radio stations joining up the different sections of the region.

These troops will be garrisoned in the zone of Comodoro Rivadavia.


From: M.A.Argentina Report No.4121 March 18th,1930

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

RECEIVED 6/2 W. D. APR 19 1930

(a) Territorial Commands.

Referring to Report No.4103 and Report No.4121, on the formation of new garrisons, which are to be stationed in the southern part of the Country, the following is a translation of an editorial published in the daily newspaper "La Nacion", on the subject, under date of February 27th:

"In conformity with the desires of the Executive Power permanently to safeguard Argentine interests in our far yet rich southern territories, the first battalions of troops have already left for that part of the country, while others are being prepared for the same purpose. These territories have hitherto contributed but little to the country's prosperity, simply because they have been and still are, left in a state of almost utter abandonment.

We hasten to assert that no rightminded person could or would disagree with this policy of sending troops to be stationed in our southern territories for it is a patriotic move destined to have a remarkable influence upon their development in the years to come. But in order that the permanent stationing of troops shall be a successful venture, it is essential that certain requisites be fulfilled so as to ensure the men's well-being while living there. It is this aspect of the Executive's measure which we will here attempt to analyse.

The whole problem of protecting the lives of the inhabitants in Patagonia, which is the first step towards progress in that region, has been thrashed out time and again by our men in power. In years gone by, and not so very long ago, line regiments contributed towards partially solving the difficulty, and thanks to the presence of these troops, numerous townships sprang up and are still flourishing in those far-away regions. Recently, however, that is to say in 1926, the former President, through the Ministry of Interior, sent a measure to Congress asking for the creation and organisation of a "national gendarmerie", and this measure was favourably reported upon by the War and Marine committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

We shall here make an extract of the essential findings of this committee, which, while clearly and definitely stating that it is the mission of the military authorities, in times of peace, to protect these portions of the Republic, also point out the uselessness of doing so in the manner proposed by the present Government. This dispatch, by the way, carried the signature, amongst others, of the present Minister of Marine, Rear-Admiral Zurrueta.

According to the extract: "The continual development of the national territories, the character of the inhabitants and the distance they reside from the principal centres of

From: M.A.Argentina

Report No.4122 March 18,1930

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Commands. (Cont'd) ^{RECEIVED 3/21/30}

the Republic call for the existence of a national force which, while safeguarding the gradual progress of those regions, shall at the same time afford protection to the lives and property of those inhabitants, and also enforce the laws and regulations to which all persons living within the Republic must submit.

"The suppression of the volunteer service, the establishment of conscription, and the modern idea of a nation in arms, have brought about a state of affairs wherein the present activities of our armed forces are dedicated to peaceful pursuits, principally to teaching and preparing citizens who have recently joined. They, our military authorities, are not in a position to segregate some of these conscripts for the purpose of turning them into a permanent territorial police force. That was why some of the cavalry troops had to be withdrawn from the North recently and sent to other forts, for there were not enough troops to go round.

"Furthermore, conscription, with its limited period of service, which at times leaves the regiments almost bare, is a system which does not make for the creation of such a permanent force. And to take men from the regular Army for the fulfilment of these services in distant regions would be to employ them in functions other than those which the law prescribed....."

Such an opinion and from such a source, obviates the need for further comment on the problem. Let us now examine what the probable results will be from the measure just carried out, which may well be accused of precipitancy.

The troops will arrive in those faroff regions without proper housing accommodation having been prepared beforehand. They will have to improvise some sort of dwelling, and their only recourse will be wood and zinc constructions to withstand the rigours of the oncoming winter, when the thermometer frequently drops to 31 degrees below zero. Most of these men are, of course, not Patagonians, and so cannot become acclimatized to such severe weather; their health is therefore sure to suffer. This contingent was forseen in 1928, when the Engineers Office asked for an appropriation of \$5,700,000 paper to be made in the Budget so as to initiate the immediate construction of three barracks in the Southern territories, (which, however, was not carried out).

It will thus be seen that although the Government's idea of sending troops to the South is a good one, due provision for their housing has not yet been made, and so the whole scheme may fail as others have in the past. All that is necessary, however, is for the Executive Power to urge Congress to hasten approval of the measure already outlined - that of the creation of a national mounted police force. We are sure that this approval can be easily

From: M.A.Argentina Report No.4122 March 18, 1930.

G-2 Report

6180

ARGENTINA (Combat)

Subject: Distribution of Troops

(a) Territorial Commands. (Cont'd). RECEIVED 07/21/30 MAR 18 1930

obtained, and then the next step is to open a credit for the immediate construction of adequate barracks in the regions where the men and their families are to be posted. In the meantime, the drafting of troops to these parts of the Republic should be suspended.

W. A. Taming
From: M.A.Argentina Report No.4122 March 18,1930

77;

Subject: MA 1001 - Math 1001 - Domain Proceeds

1978

On August 15, 1966, the FBI advised that the following information was received from the New York City Office:

1. In the event that the team will not publish their final report, the following will be done with the instructions:

[illegible]

5. Find $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2}$ using L'Hôpital's rule. (20%)

1) The first division of the Army: at Camp 10, 1940,
in cooperation with the 1st Division of the 1st Army.

Regiment 8 of Infantry and the Group of Pontoon
Supplies pertaining to the troops of the 2nd Division
of the Army shall work in their respective garrisons,
according to the instructions of the Commander of the
Division.

The Infantry and Artillery Schools shall participate in the 3rd series of exercises, within the first and second divisions of the Army. While these exercises last they shall be attached to the 2nd Division of the Army.

The School and Communications Troops shall place at the disposal of the 2nd Division of the Army a Communications Co. for exercises of the three series.

b) 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions of the Army. The units shall operate near their own garrisons, except when two or more units can be concentrated without expense in transportation. Work will be continued on battle practice (firing) and instruction of the battalion, group and regiment of cavalry. If a number of troops are concentrated and take part, exercises of the first and second series shall be undertaken.

c) The 2nd and 3rd Brigades of Cavalry in the zone comprised between Curuzu-Quatiá (Corrientes) and Concorria (Entre Ríos).

The II Brigade shall be filled in by the Cavalry School (G.3) and shall be reinforced besides with the 8th Regiment of Mounted Infantry.

The III Brigade shall be reinforced with Regiment No. 9 of Cavalry and Regiment No. 10 of Mounted Infantry.

The 1st Cavalry Regiment shall also attend the maneuvers, and the Inspector General of the Army shall decide to what use it shall be put. It will leave behind the necessary personnel of officers and troops in this capital.

Both Brigades shall have Aviation and Communication Troops and Detachments of Pontonn Sappers attached.

From:..... Report #3685
M.A.Argentina

Sept. 8, 1936.

MILITARY BULLETIN

Regulations for the Conduct of Cavalry Exercises.

(1) Object and scope.

Art. 1.

The object of the present regulations is to establish the order and discipline of the Cavalry exercises, and to determine the scope of the same. The exercises shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Cavalry, and shall be held in the grounds of the Cavalry School, or in other suitable places.

The exercises shall be held in the grounds of the Cavalry School, or in other suitable places, and shall be conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Cavalry.

a) "Cavalry School": to be held in the grounds of the Cavalry School.

b) "Cavalry School": to be held in the grounds of the Cavalry School.

c) "Cavalry School": to be held in the grounds of the Cavalry School.

4. The officers of the II and III Brigades of Cavalry, and also the officers of the 8th Regiment of Cavalry, 8th and 10th Regiment of Mounted Infantry shall be exempt from attending the Course for Officers at the Arms School.

5. Within the articles of the regulations in force, the respective General Directions shall take charge of the Services for Supplies, Armaments, Sanitation, Veterinary and Remount Services during the maneuvers and cavalry exercises.

6. This order is to be communicated and published in the First Part of the Military Bulletin.

The maneuvers will probably take place in the latter part of October and early November.

This year the maneuvers will be localized on account of the large expense involved in the general concentration of troops in the maneuver grounds in Cordoba last year.

From: *Argentine* Report #3685
A.A. Argentina

Sept. 3, 1936.

G-2 Report

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign
Procedure.

Military Training and Procedure.

(a) Tactics and strategy.

The maneuvers for 1936 in Argentina were local in character and were not on anywhere near the same scale as in 1935.

Early in September an order was issued naming the localities in which troops were to hold their final exercises. See Report #3385. These exercises in all the different maneuver grounds started in most cases about October 15th, and ended about November 10th. They mark almost the end of the training of this year's army conscripts, and their discharge will follow in the next few weeks.

The most important maneuvers were the cavalry ones held in the region between Curuzu-Cuatia, Corrientes and Concordia, Entre Rios. The troops that took part in these exercises were cavalry organizations and mounted Infantry regiments, also aviation, communication and engineer troops. The Inspector General of the Army presided over these maneuvers. The special importance of the cavalry maneuvers was due to the locality in which they were held. This locality is considered by the Argentine General Staff as the vulnerable point and the most likely line of invasion in case of war between Argentina and Brazil.

The cavalry maneuvers were divided in three periods, the reconnaissance exercises, maneuvers of organizations of a regiment or less and the brigade maneuvers. There were about 5000 troops attending the cavalry maneuvers.

During the maneuvers General Justo, the Minister of War was active in visiting the different maneuver grounds, but most of his time was spent at the Cavalry maneuvers.

The cavalry maneuvers were more or less secret, and although there were write-ups of them in the newspapers, they were written from the viewpoint of a layman, and do not contain a great deal of information of value, and therefore they will not be reported on here.

The maneuvers of the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions of the Army were small local maneuvers held in the vicinity of their own stations. Much attention was paid to battle practice with ammunition. I was able to attend some artillery battle practice of the 4th Artillery about 75 kilometers from Cordoba about October 12th in which a battery of 75 mm. did some day and some night firing. The day firing consisted in firing at a line of silhouettes at about 3500 meters' range from behind the reverse slope of a hill. These silhouettes represented an enemy column on the march. The night firing consisted in firing at 3 lights about 50 yards apart and perpendicular to the line of fire at a range of about 2500 meters. The guns were on a reverse slope and were placed in daytime. The men seemed well trained in carrying out their duties and the officers seemed to be quite efficient in artillery work. Battery communications were well handled. There were about 50 rounds fired during the day practice and 30 at night.

From:..... Report #3726
R.W.Dusenbury,
M.A.Argentina

-1-

Nov. 1

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure(e) Tactics and Strategy.

Shrapnel fire was employed.

Battery wire communications were set up so that the observation station was in wire communication with the guns.

The maneuvers of the 1st and 2nd Divisions were held at Campo de Mayo. The Military Attachés were invited to attend the last three exercises of these maneuvers, and as I had no opportunity to witness the cavalry maneuvers I will base my report on the last three exercises which I witnessed at Campo de Mayo.

The troops participating in these maneuvers were:

1st Division.

Headquarters and staff
1st, 2nd and 3rd Infantry
1st Cavalry
1st Artillery
Park and Trains.

2nd Division

Headquarters and staff
6th and 7th Infantry
2nd ~~XXXX~~ Artillery
Park and Trains.

Miscellaneous.

1 company Communications Troops (From Communications School)
Infantry School (4th Inf.) Participated in final
Artillery School (6th Art.) exercises only.

Total officers: 288. Total troops: 5,108.

First Exercise (Nov. 8th)

The exercise on November 8th consisted in a night march of about 10 kilometers of a Blue Division in order to place the division on the right flank of an imaginary Red Army from which place they were able to launch a flank attack at dawn.

The main Red and Blue forces (imaginary) were fighting on an east and west line about 5 kilometers ^{from} Campo de Mayo.

The military attaches left the post in an auto truck and arrived at the blue position about 7:00 p.m. on the way to the Blue position they passed through the Red position on the northern part of Campo de Mayo. This Red force had been supposedly detached from the main Red Army for the purpose of protecting the right flank of the Army. The Red force was outlined only, and consisted of a few men who were to hold up Red flags and a thin skirmish line in between with a few pieces of artillery in rear to outline battery position.

The Blue forces were assembled on two parallel roads about 1½ kilometers apart and about 15 kilometers north of Campo de Mayo. The Blue Division Commander on the receipt of his order

From:..... Report #3726
R.W. Dusenbury,
M.A. Argentina

Nov. 15, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.(e) Tactics and strategy.

to make a night march and launch an attack on the right flank of the main Red Army at dawn, had his cavalry reconnoiter the Red position at once.

The people was so arranged that the fight between the Blue Division and the Red Detachment would take place on the reservation of Campo de Mayo.

The order for the march specified 9:00 p.m. On the west road was the 1st Infantry and 2nd Artillery and their trains. On the east road was the 2nd and 3rd Infantry, 1st Artillery and their trains. The 1st cavalry was operating to the front.

Observations:

1. In order to make up approximately war strength units most of the troops of the 2nd Division and School troops were incorporated in the 1st Division on the outlined enemy.
2. I had no opportunity to see the troops in march, but I understand that it lasted from 9:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. the troops marching without distance between organizations the artillery on each road in rear. A small advance guard preceded each column.
3. The reconnaissance of the Blue cavalry at the front in locating the enemies' position was very well done. The flanks of the Red position and his artillery were located. This was accomplished by small officers' patrols. Timely messages were sent to the Blue commander so that before the night march he knew the exact Red position.
4. Although there were no aeroplanes in these maneuvers the troops took as much shelter from aeroplane observation as possible, by establishing picket lines along the side of the roads under trees and they themselves staying under cover as much as possible.
5. In this part of Argentina, however, there is little opportunity for concealment against aeroplanes on account of the scarcity of trees.
6. The provisional organization differed from that of 1925. Each battalion this year consisted of three rifle companies and a machine gun company closely resembling our own organization. There was no such thing as a howitzer company present. The artillery regiments remained practically the same.
7. For field service in warm weather the old campaign hat, which is very similar to the American one, has given way to a khaki helmet much similar to the one used by American troops in the Philippines about 10 years ago.

2nd Exercise (Nov. 9th)

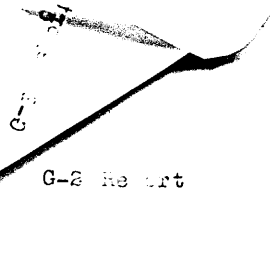
The second exercise was simply a continuation of the first. The Red Commander had sent a detachment to Campo de Mayo to protect the Red right flank. The Blue Division marched south and took up a position a little south of the south west boundary of Campo de Mayo so that the Blue Division and the Red Detachment were perhaps a little over a kilometer apart. When the blues had reached their position they faced approximately south east. The 1st Infantry was on the right of the line, the 2nd Infantry was on the left, and

From:..... Report #3726

Nov. 15, 1926.

R. W. Dusenbury
M. A. Argentina

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G-2 Report

6700

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training Campaign
Procedure.

(e) Tactical and Strategic.

the 3rd Infantry which had started the march in reserve took up a detached position about 3 kilometers to the left of the 2nd Infantry and in prolongation of the line in order to make a turning movement on the right flank and rear of the Red position. The position of the 3rd Infantry was taken up before the attack was started.

1. My opinion was that the positions taken up by the Blue Commander were faulty due to too great interval in the line between the 2nd and 3rd Infantry, and the fact that the reserve was employed too early. The flank attack was started almost simultaneously with the frontal attack.

2. The fronts occupied by the Infantry were too great for the size of the command. Companies made use of the support platoons almost at the initial stage of the attack. Firing commenced at about 1000 yards.

3. The companies consisted of 3 platoons, originally two platoons were deployed on the line and one in support about 50-100 yards in rear. One battalion out of the 3 in the provisional formation was held in reserve about 400-500 yards in rear under cover.

4. The accompanying battery of each regiment was brought as close to the Infantry line as possible usually about 200-300 yards in rear firing over the heads of the Infantry units or through intervals in the line. Two guns of the battery were attached to each front line battalion. Their fire was directed on the Infantry in front of the battalions they were supporting. Their fire was not employed a great deal in order not to endanger their own infantry. These guns were the 75 mm. No. 37 mm. were employed.

5. The Blue Artillery was employed in concentrating on the Red Artillery chiefly. The guns were located about 1500 yards in rear of the Infantry line on reverse slopes. There was no barrage fire used and their fire was used to support the attack of the whole division and not certain units.

6. Infantry fire was distributed covering the front by regimental order to battalion commanders who in turn assigned sectors to company commanders. Fire in this way covered the entire enemy line.

7. Machine gun organizations were placed from 300-400 yards in rear of the Infantry of the battalions. As far as I could see all the guns were employed in each battalion on the line and the guns of the reserve battalions were not employed. The firing was direct. Little actual machine gun firing took place probably on account of difficulty with blank cartridges. They fired over the heads of the Infantry and supported the attack of their own battalion. A great deal of stress seems to be placed on the use of machine guns in supporting Infantry attack.

8. Orders were issued by the Division Commander for the beginning of the attack and also the later stages to the Chiefs of the branches concerned and not to individual units. Orders to the Infantry and Artillery were always made to the Infantry Commander and the Artillery Commander.

The composition of field orders resembles very much the type

From:.....
R.W.Dusenbury,
M.A.Argentina

Report #3726

Nov.15,1936.

G-2 Report

6700

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.

(e) Tactics and strategy.

of orders used in the American Army. None of the orders could be obtained by me.

3rd Exercise.

The 3rd Exercise consisted of an attack problem of the 2nd Blue Division stationed from the Blue Army which is located in the vicinity of Moreno to repel an attack of a Red invading force which has landed at San Fernando and Tigre. A Red Force estimated at a Division has advanced southeast from San Fernando and at 7:00 a.m. the leading elements of the Red Force are on the San Miguel Road north of Don Torcuato station. At the same time the leading elements of the 2nd Blue Division are at Bella Vista and Muniz. The Red force (outlined) took up a position astride of the San Miguel Road facing south west when the cavalry of the Reds and Blues came in contact with each other. The Red line was about 2 kilometers long. The Blue aeroplanes (imaginary) controlled the air.

The Blue attack was launched by placing two Blue regiments on the line in gaining contact with the Red Force and the reserve regiment enveloping the Red left flank. The flank attack by the Blue Blues was not launched until the frontal attack was well advanced. The Blue Cavalry took a position on the Blue left flank for its protection. The Blue Artillery was located on the reverse slopes of rolling country about 2000 yards in rear of the main Infantry line firing on the enemy artillery and reserves.

During the process of the attack the wire communications did not function well due I believe to inexperienced personnel and much reliance had to be had to mounted messenger.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The maneuvers this year were difficult to follow on account of military attaches not being furnished with maps. Maps of this region are confidential and Argentine officers would not let them get out of their possession. An occasional glimpse at a map was as much as could be had. Maneuver orders were also not available.

The maneuvers at Campo de Mayo this year did not offer any particular practise for the Staff Departments such as Q.M., Medical etc. such as at last years' maneuvers at Cordoba. Troops were camped in the same place during the entire maneuvers and it was simply a case of marching to and from their various camps without heavy pack. Transportation and trains figured little in the problems.

The character of the maneuver grounds at Campo de Mayo is --- the size of the post is about 6800 acres, slightly rolling, few trees except for an occasional small grove and many dirt roads covering the grounds. It is very typical of Argentine terrain.

Practically all the buildings are located in a group which leaves the rest of the post free for field exercises.

Regiments of Infantry were provisionally reorganized for the maneuvers. I was impressed by the similarity of this provisional reorganization with our actual organization. Battalions consisted of headquarters, 3 rifle companies and a machine gun company, and in many cases a communication platoon. Regiments consisted of 3 battalions, a communications unit and a bombing unit (imaginary) and an accompanying battery.

From,..... Report #3726
M.A. Argentina

Nov.15,1926

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.(a) Tactics and strategy.

At the termination of a campaign exercise the officer in charge of the exercise, either Brigadier General Vernetto or Brig. General Juarez Commanders of the 2nd and 1st Divisions respectively would offer a criticism of exercise. All officers participating in the exercise were assembled and the situations were carefully gone over and criticisms were offered.

The health of the troops during the maneuvers was excellent. There was practically no sickness at all during the maneuvers. These were divided into three series with approximately the same time devoted to each--the battalion squadron and group exercises, the regimental exercises and the final Divisional maneuvers.

Infantry Formations.

Companies were divided into 3 platoons which contained 4 to 6 squads. Each squad is usually under command of a corporal and each platoon under a lieutenant or senior sergeant.

On an initial deployment when the unit is under distant fire and advancing, companies were deployed in staggered squad columns preceded by scouts similar to the American formations. Two platoons in front and one in support. I saw no platoon columns used.

Companies were later deployed into skirmish lines with five yards as the extreme interval between skirmishes. During these maneuvers in order to occupy the large front, platoons were deployed in one wave only. The support platoon was in skirmish formation or squad columns depending on the ground.

Advances under heavy infantry fire over open ground was made by squad rushes. I saw practically no difference in the way it is done from the American Army. Having received the order from the platoon leader, each corporal ordered cease firing led his squad successively to the new line established and resumed the fire. Under favorable conditions corporals led their squads forward along sheltered routes such as small ravines. Each squad was led forward after the preceding squad had taken up the fire.

Infantry battalions usually deployed two rifle companies on the front line one in reserve and the machine gun company in rear supporting the advance of the battalion deployed.

Regiments were in very similar way, two battalions on the line one in reserve and usually two pieces of the accompanying battery assigned to a battalion on the line. It is contemplated some time in the future to have an accompanying battery for each infantry regiment so that during these maneuvers each regiment usually had a battery provisionally attached to it. Liaison was usually maintained between battalion commander and the commander of the accompanying pieces through messengers.

Artillery formations.

Artillery regiments usually remained the same as their peace organization. Two batteries of 75 mm. form a group and two groups with a battery of 105 mm. and a communications platoon form a regiment. Two regiments form the Artillery Command of the

From:..... Report #3726

Nov. 15, 1926.

R. W. Dusenbury
M. A. Argentina

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.(e) Tactics and Strategy.

Division. Sometimes the two batteries of 105 mm. of the Artillery command were taken away from the regiments and formed into an independent group of 105 mm. under the Division Chief of Artillery. All artillery was horse drawn. When the artillery was firing, caissons and lead horses were taken to the nearest cover usually a small wood.

Artillery fire was always indirect. Pieces were placed in small ravines or reverse slopes. Observation points were picked out and wire communication was used in the battery.

Guns in battery were camouflaged. A large net with about 2 inch mesh was placed over the gun and the net was covered over with similar vegetation to that in the vicinity.

Artillery fire usually supported the advance of the division as a whole and not particular units. Its targets were usually enemy artillery and the enemy reserve. It was concentration fire and no barrage fire was used.

Cavalry formations.

There was only one regiment of Cavalry at the maneuvers and this was usually split up between the two sides. Practically all the cavalry work done was reconnaissance work by small patrols under officers or experienced sergeants.

The horses and equipments in the cavalry looked in excellent condition. The reconnaissance work which I was able to observe was excellently done. Small patrols would gain contact with the enemy and message would be sent back to the Division commander. Where contact was gained between the Red and the Blue forces, the cavalry withdrew to one of the flanks for its protection.

Command Posts and Message centers.

I had no opportunity to see the Command Posts and Message centers in operation. Just how they function I was unable to find out. Division and regimental commands were provided with communication troops who provided communications between themselves and their regiments. The command posts were usually hidden in woods.

Communications.

The following communications were used:

1. Messenger, mounted and dismounted. Messenger service had to be made use of a great deal due to the frequent non-functioning of wire communications. Messengers were usually given written messages to deliver and seldom delivered verbal messages if they were at all important.

2. Heliograph.

Heliograph communication was used chiefly for liaison between regiments on the line. These communications were frequently out in the open and sometimes could be seen from the opposite side. The heliograph was well manned and many communications were sent in this manner.

From:.....
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M.A. Argentina

Report #3726

Nov. 13, 1926.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure(e) Tactics and strategy.3. Wire communications.

Signal wire and ground circuit is used between the Chief of Infantry and the regiment, between Chief of Artillery and regiments also interior artillery regimental communications. Wire was usually laid by a man carrying a small reel about one foot in diameter on his back. Wire communications were frequently broken by troops and horses trampling over them necessitating frequent repairs. Telephones were of German make and were carried in a small case.

The wire communications were not handled with any great degree of efficiency as the troops did not seem to have a thorough knowledge of their use. Resort would frequently have to be made to mounted messenger. Wire communications were frequently criticised by the officer conducting the exercise.

No radio was used at the maneuvers.

Information for Chief of Infantry.

1. Development and employment of automatic shoulder weapons. Up to date automatic shoulder weapons are in their experimental stage in the Argentine Army. From 2 to 6 automatics are issued to each company of Infantry. These weapons are seldom carried to drills and they are usually locked up in company store rooms. According to the drill regulations it is intended that every other squad or group as it is called here will be provided with an automatic rifle. The automatic man is No. 1 in the rear rank. The automatic in use is the Madsen gun with biped mount.

On two occasions I had an opportunity to witness the gun in action at the maneuvers on a defensive position. The entire energies of the squad were devoted to assisting the automatic man by providing him with ammunition, assisting in case of jams, providing cover etc. No other rifles were being used while the automatic was in action. Semi-automatic fire was not used. Only 200 rounds were provided for the automatic rifle for each exercise during the maneuvers but it is intended in action that members of these squads carry extra ammunition.

Up to the present no particular man seems to be assigned to the automatic rifle.

There seems to be considerable opposition on the use of these weapons on the part of many of the Argentine officers as they claim that they are hard to carry and inaccurate. They seem to be in their experimental use only now. However, their objection seems to be on account of the gun itself rather than against the class of fire. They believe that the moral effect of the guns is great and form important strong points on a defensive line. Their use will probably be greatly developed.

I do not believe that the automatic rifle is designed to replace the bolt action rifle at least for some time to come.

It is intended that there shall be one automatic man to every two squads or approximately one to every 16 men. These will probably supplement the rifle fire of a company. Their most important use will be however on the defensive.

2. Use of smoke by tanks.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.

(a) Tactics and Strategy.

There are no tanks in the Argentine Army and I do not believe that there is at present any provision made for making smoke screens.

3. Changes in organization of Infantry units.

The present Infantry Regiment consists of:

- Headquarters
 - 1. Communications Platoon
 - 2. Battalions consisting of
 - Headquarters
 - 2 Rifle companies (3 platoons)
 - 1 Machine Gun Company (6 guns)

During the maneuvers regiments were sometimes provisionally formed by transfers etc. into war strength organizations which contained:

- Headquarters
 - 1 Communications company
 - 3 battalions consisting of
 - Headquarters
 - 1 Communication Section
 - 3 Rifle Companies (3 platoons)
 - 1 Machine Gun Company (8 guns)
 - 1 Accompanying battery of 75 mm. (4)
 - 1 Company of trench mortars (imaginary)

Frequently the above units are not completely organized in parts, but I believe that the above organization is what will be the war organization of a regiment. There are no tables available on this organization, but I believe that rifle companies will contain about 200 men, machine gun companies about 150, accompanying batteries about 200, regimental communications companies about 50 and battalion communications sections about 30.

I do not believe that at present there is any change in peace organization contemplated.

4. Theoretically there are two kinds of squads in a rifle company, rifle squads and automatic squads. Each rifle squad contains 8 rifles and is led by a corporal. Each automatic squad contains 7 rifles and 1 automatic and is led by a corporal. The automatic man is No. 1 rear rank. Numbers 2 front and rear rank carry extra ammunition for the automatic.

Machine gun companies contain 6 machine guns and in war strength will probably contain 8. All the men in a machine gun company carry pistols.

The accompanying battery contains 4 Krupp 75 mm. guns. Each man is armed with a pistol.

5. New weapons---none.

6. New tactical doctrines and methods.

The Argentine Army has tried to keep pace with the latest theories as developed in the World war. They have originated nothing new peculiar to their own army. Their theory of combat in the

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infantry attack especially is very similar to our own, that is in the use of thin lines and infiltration. They are beginning to place more stress on the use of automatic weapons.

Liaison in the period of development and communications are far behind our own army.

7. There is no anti-aircraft weapon assigned to an infantry unit.

8. There has been no particular weapons development.

9. At present one infantry regiment in each division has an accompanying battery (4 guns) attached to it, that is in one out of every two regiments. These are the Krupp 75 mm. the same as those used in the Artillery regiments. It is contemplated that in the new organization that each regiment will be provided with a battery of 75 mm.

10. In each machine gun company there are 6 gun mules and 6 ammunition mules as the machine guns assigned to Infantry organizations are carried by pack mules.

Information for Chief of Cavalry.

Automatic rifles at present are not issued to Cavalry organizations. There are no machine guns squads in a Cavalry Troop. Each Cavalry Brigade has one squadron of 4 machine guns horse drawn, wheeled transport.

Machine gun organization I should say is in its experimental stage and it is most probable that there will be some changes in machine gun organization in the future.

Appended hereto are the general situations which include the problems of November 8th and 9th and a general map showing the country on which the maneuvers took place.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.(c) Tactics and strategy.FIRST AND SECOND PROBLEMS.Divisional Army maneuvers 8th and 9th
of November, 1926.1st Division of the Army
General Staff
1st Section.General Situation (Problem).

In the general line 8 kilometers west of Bella Vista-Rodriguez the principal forces of the Blues (to the north) and the Reds (to the south) are fighting.

At twilight on the 7th the battle was not going in favor of one or the other side, although the Cavalry of the Blue Army had obtained a success over the Red Cavalry.

Special Problem.

The 1st Division by railway and marching has reached the neighborhood to the north of the field of battle on the morning of the 8th of November and is advancing in two columns by the following roads: Est. Zelaya----Am. La Sofia and Est. Matheu---Chacra la Cesira, and receives from the commander of the Blue Army, by the intermediary of an officer of the General Staff an order to advance via Campo de Mayo---Hurlingham in order to attack the right flank of the Red Army in the general direction of Est. F. Leloir and Moreno on the 9th.

At 10 o'clock p.m. when the heads of both columns of the 1st Division cross the road from Am. La Sofia --Quinta Escalante, their commander receives a radiogram from the Commander of the Army communicating that numerous enemy Infantry and Artillery troops which have been observed behind the right wing of the Reds and advanced towards Campo de Mayo this a.m. where, since 8 o'clock, they are engaged in fortification work.

A little later (10 and 8 o'clock) the 1st Cavalry communicates that in view of a strong defensive curtain of Infantry and Machine Guns they have been forced to detain their advance on entering Campo de Mayo, swerving in their line of march towards Don Torcuato in order to continue their reconnaissance.

Duties.

- 1) Decision taken by the Commander of the 1st Division
- 2) Orders and other decisions.

(signed) Juarez.

Brig. General

Commander of the 1st Division
of the Army

Director of the Exercise.

From:.....
R.W. Dusenbury
M.A. Argentina

Report #3726

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MILITARY----- ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.

(e) Tactics and Strategy.

Composition of the Columns of the
1st Division.

Vanguard (Advance) C.13 and a section of armored cars (tanks)

Right column

Regt. 1
Mounted Artillery 6
Reconnoitering Group
1st Ea. Sappers (assumed)
1/ Communications 1
Sanitation Company
Infantry combat wagons
Light artillery ammunition column

Left column.

Regt. 2
1st Artillery
1 Sappers (assumed)
1 Communications
(1 company)
Inf. combat wagons
Light artillery
ammunition column
Inf. Combat wagons

Combat Table near Est. Matheu.

RED ARMY.

Argentine Army
1st Army Division
General Staff
Section 1

Divisional Army Maneuvers.
8th and 9th of November 1936.

War Problem.

General Problem.

In the general line 5 kilometers west of Bella Vista---
Rodriguez the principal forces of the Blues (to the north) and
Reds (to the south) are engaged in battle.

At twilight on the 7th the battle is about even, although
the Blue Cavalry has obtained an advantage over the Red Cavalry.

Special Problem.

On the morning of November 8th the Commander of the Red Army
who through reconnaissance is aware of the fact that important Blue
forces, estimated in one Army Division are advancing towards Campo
de Mayo by the roads from the north east of Pilar ordered Colonel
O, Chief of the Combat Group of the right wing (2 Regiments of Inf.,
1 Regiment of Artillery, 1 Squadron, 1 Communications Section) which
was being kept in the neighborhood west of Moron to occupy a
defensive position near Campo de Mayo heights with the mission of
preventing the engagement of said forces with the right flank of
the Red Army.

From:.....
R.W. Dusenbury,
M.A. Argentina

Report #3726

Nov. 15, 1936.

MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.(a) Tactics and strategy.Special Problem (Cont'd)

At 7 o'clock Colonel O's fighting forces are advancing by the Quinta Soler--Hurlingham--P. Morales towards Camino de Mayo road, and reach P. Morales with their most advanced troops. At that hour the necessary reconnaissance for the selection of a defensive position has already been ordered.

The Bridge train of the 2nd Division and Battalion 2 of Sappers (assumed) are at the disposal of Colonel O. near P. Morales.

Initial placing of troops.

At 7 o'clock the troops are placed in double marching column on the Hurlingham-P. Morales road the head of the column being at the height of P. Morales.

Duties.

Orders and measures taken by the Commander of the Red forces for the organization of the position.

(Signed) Juarez
Brigadier General
Commander of the 1st Division of
the Army.
Director of the Exercise.

ORGANIZATION OF THE REDS AND BLUES

Nov. 8th and 9th.Blues.

Division Headquarters

Infantry Command

Staff of Regiment and Communications section: Those of
Regiment 2.

Regt. 1	(1 Battalion: to be formed by Regiment 1
	(11 " " " " " " 2
	(111 " " " " " " 3

Accompanying Battery: That of Regt. 3.

Staff of Regiment and Communications Section: To be
formed by the Infantry School.

Regt. 11	(1 Battalion: to be formed by Inf. School
	(11 " " " " " " " "
	(111 " " " " " " " " With one peace company of the Inf.
	School the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th companies
	will be represented.

Accompanying battery: That of Regt. 6

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R.W. Dusenbury.
M.A. Argentina

Nov. 15, 1926.

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MILITARY-----ARGENTINA

Subject: Military Training and Campaign Procedure.

(a) Tactics and Strategy.

Staff of Regiment and Communications Section: That of
Regt. 6

Regt. 3 (1 Battalion: Represented by one Company and H.Q.Co.
of Regiment 6.
(11 " Represented by the companies of Regt. 6.
(111 " Represented by the company of Regt. 6

Accompanying Battery.

NOTE: The bombards company of the Regiment: Assumed.

Cavalry: 1 sq. of 1st Cav. Regiment war strength.

Artillery: Commander of Art.

1st Art. 1 Art. Regiment Peace strength (2 groups)
2nd " 2 " " " (2 groups)

Communications: 1 Communications company of the Communications
School.

Aviation: (Assumed)

NOTE: The other organic elements of the Division are assumed.

At the disposal of the Director of the Exercise (to
represent the enemy)

Red (outlined)

Infantry: Regt. 7
Cavalry: 1 Sq. of Cav. 1
Artillery: 1 group of 7.5 cannons of the Artillery School
Aviation: (assumed)

From:.....
R.W.Dusenbury,
M.A.Argentina

Report #3726

Nov.15,1926.

ORGANIC MILITARY LAW

Law No. 4707, September 28, 1905

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ORGANIC MILITARY LAW
Law No. 1707, September 22, 1907

PART I

RECRUITING.-

-- CHAPTER I --GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Military Service is obligatory for every Argentine man in accordance with this law.
2. The Military Service is for 25 years. Numbers are assigned by lot to the youngest class. Those who have the highest numbers serve in the Navy in accordance with current laws. Those who have the 12000 numbers following will be incorporated for a year in the permanent Army. This number may be increased if the annual budget permits. The preceding 9 classes and those of the current class who have numbers following those inducted in the Army, form the reserve of said permanent Army; the 10 classes following form the National Guard, and the five last the territorial Guard.
3. From this date no one can join the Argentine Army, in a permanent capacity who is not an Argentine citizen.
4. Those persons who before being inducted in the Army or while they are in the Army are legally convicted of acts involving moral turpitude will serve their time in the disciplinary Corps. If the sentence interrupts the Military Service provided by this law, at the termination of said sentence the person will complete his service in the disciplinary Corps regardless of age.
5. From this date no one will be permitted to hold a position in the administration of the Government if he has not performed the Military Service prescribed by this law.
6. The Officials, Soldiers and Civilians holding simulated rank of all grades and all arms of the permanent army, will take no part directly nor indirectly in any elections nor exercise any electoral right while in command of troops or on duty in any branch or Department of the Ministry of War. The restrictions on soldiers will remain in force at all times while they are in active service. The restrictions apply to the officers and soldiers of the reserves when mobilized from the date of mobilization till the day they are released.
7. All persons in the Military Service who do not comply with

the foregoing article will be punished for disobedience.

8. Students of the National Universities, graduates of Normal schools, of National Institutes and persons of Superior learning may present to the Minister of War within 3 months before completing 19 years of age, an application for appointment to a Commission in the Reserves and stating the date he desires to be called for 3 months service. This Service takes place between one year previous and two years after the calling of his class. At the end of the 3 months service an examination is held. The successful candidates are commissioned Sub-Lieutenants or Lieutenants of the reserve. Those that fail must complete their years' Service.

9. Those citizens of the 20 years class, who have to serve one year in the Army, show that they can meet the requirements of the Regulations of the Ministry of War at small arms target practice, will be required to serve in the army of the line only one fourth of the period specified in this law. The tests will take place after the citizen has been inducted in the Army.

CHAPTER II COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

10. The Army of the Nation will be composed: 1st Army of the Line, 2nd National Guard; 3rd Territorial Guard.

Chapter III

11. The Army of the Line will consist of : (a) The permanent Army; (b) The reserves; as follows: 1st The Corps of officers and civilians holding simulated rank of the permanent Army, and Corps of officers and civilians with simulated rank in the reserve of permanent Army; both formed as laid down in Part II of this law. 2nd The classes of the permanent Army and those of the reserve recruited in the manner specified in this law.

3rd The contingents of conscripts of the ten classes from 20 to 30 years.

4th The number of volunteer soldiers which it is believed necessary to enlist between the ages of 16 and 20 for the schools and between 17 and 30 in the Army. These may be permitted to reenlist up to the age of 50 years. In addition, in time of War volunteers for the duration of the War.

5th Those detained for violation of the provisions of the present law.

12. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the preceding article, the

conscripits of the class 20 to 30 years who by virtue of the present law form part of the Army of the Line, are directly and exclusively under the Federal Government from the moment of their enrolment, which should be effected 90 days after completing their 19th year until they pass to the National Guard at 30 years of age.

13. The President will decide each year in sufficient time the number of conscripits of the 20 year old class which will be assigned for service in the Navy. Those to be designated for service in the Navy and to service of one year in the permanent Army will be decided by lot under regulations issued by the executive power.

14. Those conscripits assigned to the Navy will be governed by the organic law of that Department.

15. The Executive Power in case of emergency may prolong the service of Conscripits of the permanent Army for 3 months, even though the new class has already been inducted.

16. The conscripits assigned by lot to the Army or Navy and who do not report on the date called will be replaced by the numbers following. This will in no way relieve those failing to report from penalties imposed by this law.

17. Reserve of the Army of the Line: Their term of service completed in the units of the permanent Army, the conscripits and volunteers pass into the reserve of those units. When these units reach the War strength specified in the regulations, the remainder go to other units of mobilization which with the permanent Army constitute the total of the Army of the Line.

18. The Citizens who form the reserve of the permanent Army will report to their respective units in case of mobilization or call to the Colors by decree of the Executive Power in accordance with this law.

19. Each citizen during the time he is in the reserve is also subject to call to the colors for two periods of Exercises or manoeuvres of a maximum length of time of one month for each period under regulations issued by the Executive Power.

20. The reserves will notify the Chief of the Military District in which their unit is located of any intended change of address. They will also report once a year for target practice under rules issued by the Executive Power in accordance with this law.

21. Besides the instructions authorized above, the Executive Power is authorized to call, for two periods of instructions in

skeleton formation for a maximum length of time of 15 days for each period, the superior officers, officers and classes of the reserves in those years in which no reserves are called for instructions in their respective districts.

22. When called to service, the reserves are entitled to all the privileges and are subject to all the regulations which govern the permanent Army, from:

1° In case of mobilization, the day of call to duty till the day of their release.

2° Other than cases of mobilization, when they are called for manoeuvres, Exercises and reviews, the day of their reporting until the day of their release; and officers whenever they wear a uniform.

CHAPTER IV

NATIONAL GUARD

23. The National Guard consists of : 1° The officers of the National Guard; 2° The Classes; Citizens in the 10 classes from 30 to 40 years of age.

24. The forces which constitute the National Guard will have an organization similar to that of the Army of the Line, but each Governor of a Province in their respective Provinces and the National Government in the Capital of the Republic and the National territories, will Exercise all control of the instruction and organization in the manner specified in the Regulations of the National Executive Power.

25. The officers of the National Guard will be named by the Governor of the Provinces for their respective Provinces and by the National Executive Power for the Federal Capital and the National territories.

26. The officials and classes of the reserve of the permanent Army pass with their respective ranks to the National Guard when they become of age pertaining to that Branch. No one will be forced to serve in a grade in the national Guard inferior to that held in the reserves except when they lose it by dismissal based on the Penal Military Code; but if they refuse to serve in their grades in the National Guard, they will report and serve as common soldiers.

27. The retired officers of the Permanent Army who are fit may accept commission in the National Guard of their own or superior rank but they cannot receive other pay from the National Government than their retired pay, nor will they be relieved of any obligations that this law specifies for officers of the retired list.

28. The citizens who constitute the National Guard are obliged to report during the 10 years for four periods of instruction of a maximum length of time of 15 days each; in accordance with rules prescribed by the Executive Power. For these instructions the National Government will give all possible assistance.

29. The Governor of the Province will name an Inspector General of Militia charged with the immediate instruction of the National and Territorial Guard. This official will report to the Minister of War on the result of enrolment, organization of the Corps, the names of officers, the status and results of instructions, etc.,

30. The National Executive Power will determine the manner of supplying the armament, clothing and food for the National Guard when they are called for periods of instruction.

CHAPTER V TERRITORIAL GUARD .-

31. The territorial guard will consist of:

1º The officers of the territorial guard named by the respective provincial Governors and the Executive Power in the Capital of the Republic and National Territories.

2º The officers and classes (with their rank) from the National Guard; these units may be completed by the citizens who meet the requirements specified by the Executive Power for the Capital and National Territories.

3º The citizens in the five classes 40 to 45 years.

32. The forces which constitute the territorial Guard will have an organization similar to that of the National Guard.

33. The territorial Guard will be called for duty only in case of National War.

CHAPTER VI ENROLMENT

34. The Military Service will be by classes; each class will consist of those citizens born from the 1st of January to the 31 of December of each year. The Service of each class counts from the completion of 20 years and lasts for 25 years so that it ends on the 31 of December of the year in which the 45 years are completed.

35. All citizens are obliged to enrol within 3 months of completing their 19th year at the recruiting office in the place of the residence of their parents, guardians or their usual place of residence.

36. Those citizens who belong to the Army of the Line on reaching 30 years of age pass to form part of the National Guard.

37. These citizens belonging to the National Guard on reaching 40 years of age pass to the territorial guard until the 31 of December of the year they reach 45 years of age.

38. Each citizen on enrolling must present documents to prove his age, if not his age will be determined by the authorities charged with enrolment.

39. For those absent, the parents will make declaration as to age verbally or by writing to the officials of enrolment or to the Inspector General of Militia and for those absent from the country, to the Consuls of the Republic. All within the time fixed by this law.

40. The registers for enrolment will remain open all the year.

41. No error or omission in the enrolment will justify release from service; those who have omitted to register will render service when discovered, in addition will be subjected to the prescribed punishments. The Chiefs of the Civil Register will report to the Minister of War at the time and manner prescribed in regulations issued under the law with a detailed list of conscripts composing the class of 20 years for the year following, with name surname, place and date of birth as shown on their different records.

CHAPTER VII OFFICERS OF THE RESERVE

42. The recruiting, the rank, the service and the promotion of the officers of the reserves of the Regular Army is prescribed by the organic Law of the Army under their respective Chapters.

CHAPTER VIII CLASSES OF THE REGULAR ARMY

43. The recruiting, the rank and promotion of the classes of the Army of the line and its reserve are prescribed by the Organic Law of the Army under their respective chapters.

CHAPTER IX VOLUNTEERS

44. There will be in the permanent Army 5,000 volunteer soldiers as a minimum. Volunteer soldiers who are enlisted for the schools or for the regular Army must be in good health, good conduct, have an aptitude for Military Service and in addition if a minor he must have the consent of his parents.

45. There will volunteer soldiers without bonus and with bonus. Students of the Military College will always be volunteered without bonus.

44. The age of enlistment for volunteers is 18 to 20 years in the schools and from 17 to 25 years in the Army, except orphans in charitable institutions who may be received at 16 years of age.

45. The enlistment period of all volunteers of first year class, will be three years and they may re-enlist till they have 25 years service or the 25th year of age. Over-the-lets the Executive Power may, within 10 years of age under military contract, retired soldiers, mechanics who will receive in addition to their pension or retired pay a bonus, which is provided for in the budget each year.

46. In case of War, citizens who are free from service may enlist for the duration of the war. While the military of the reserve, National Guard and Territorial Guard not mobilized may enlist for active service in their grade which may be with or without bonus.

47. The time spent by a volunteer in the regular Army counts as obligatory service. Therefore a discharged volunteer after a year of service passes to the reserve of the Army of the Line, the National or the Territorial Guard, depending on their age.

50. In addition to the foregoing articles on volunteer's enlistment, the admission to military schools will be subject to a special enlistment or contract by the volunteer minor and his parents or guardians.

51. The contract for the volunteer will be written on forms prescribed by the Executive Power but on the back of which all the articles of this chapter will be printed.

CHAPTER X LAW, BONUS AND PREMIUMS FOR CONTINUOUS SERVICE SAVINGS BANK CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

52. The annual budget law will govern the number of conscripts called for active duty each year.

53. The annual budget law will prescribe the pay of the volunteers.

54. Bonus For Volunteers: The volunteer soldier with a bonus on his first enlistment or re-enlistment as a soldier, will receive a bonus of \$100.00 per year paid at the beginning of each month.

55. Premiums For Continuous Service to the Classes: The right of a bonus for volunteers ceases when promoted to Corporal. The bonus already earned will be retained by the soldier even if he has not completed a years' service, but he will have from the day of his promotion in addition to the salary given in the budget, a premium for continuous service, explained in the following articles, paid in monthly proportions.

56. The Corporals and First Corporals, the Sergeants and first Sergeants will have during their first five years of service a

Premium for continuous service of 120, 150, 180 and 240 per year paid monthly.

57. During the five years following the continuous service premium will be respectively 150, 180, 240 and 300 per annum paid monthly.

58. They will have during the five years following a premium for continuous service of 180m/n 240m/n, 300m/n and 360m/n annually paid monthly.

59. At the end of 15 years service and until they retire the continuous service premium will be respectively 240m/n 300m/n 360m/n and 480m/n per year paid monthly.

60. These bonuses are given in addition to the pay given in the annual budget and are for soldiers whose profession or speciality is indispensable to the service and whose recruitment would be difficult, such as drummer, cornet players, musicians and others.

61. Savings Bank: The Executive Power will have necessary regulations issued so that soldiers of the regular Army may deposit in the Savings Department of the "Bank of the Nation" all, or part of their pay, bonuses or extra pay.

62. Civilian Employees: Soldiers who have served at least 12 years after obtaining their release will be given preference for vacant positions in the War Department and other civil positions in the Administration under regulations prescribed by the Executive Power.

CHAPTER XI EXEMPTIONS

63. There will be exempted from the Military Service the following:

- (a) Physically unfit for both combat and non combatant troops.
- (b) The natural or adopted son who is the sole support of his mother; or father over 70 years of age.
- (c) A son who is the sole support of minor brothers or sisters who are orphans or who are incapacitated and have neither father or mother.
- (d) A grandson who is the sole support of his grandfather or grandmother over 70 years of age, or grandparents who are incapacitated.
- (e) The other brothers belonging to the same class or the younger brother of the following class if his brother is already in Active Service in the Army or Navy.
- (f) Any person while employed for the National Government, the Provincial Governors, and Governors and Secretaries of the National Territories.
- (g) Members of the Clergy, so long as they remain in such service.

64. Absolute proof must be furnished to secure the exemptions provided in (b), (c) and (d) above.

65. In conditions of war, in which they occur during their service, the conscript will be released.

66. Every exemption must be renewed annually in the month of January and the fee prescribed in Chapter XIV paid.

67. Should the reason of exemption for an exempted conscript cease to exist from any cause, a report will be made by him within 30 days of the date of his release from obligations necessitating exemption and will fulfill the duties of his class. If out of the country, he will notify the Consular Office or Minister of War in writing and will render the prescribed military service on return to the country.

EXEMPTION BOARDS

68. Exemption from Military Service will be made in the following manner:

69. Every citizen who desires exemption for causes specified in 63 above should appear with proofs before a Federal Judge. The decision will be made by assistance of an Attorney General who will investigate whether there does or does not exist the reasons alleged, and when poverty is claimed, whether or not the candidate is destitute. If the Judge approves the application, the interested party will present this evidence to the Chief of the Military District in which he resides who will grant the exemption. The applicant will previously pay the fee unless it is a case of destitution.

70. The citizen who pleads physical disability will submit his application to the Chief of the Military District and the Medical Officer will approve or disapprove it. If disapproved, appeal may be made through Channels to the Minister of War. If exempted, all expenses will be refunded him.

Application for exemption on account of physical disability may be made any time before induction, but such application will be considered at the same time as others of the same class.

Application for exemption on account of physical disability coming after the call of his class will be considered at the date of first induction of his class after receipt of the application.

71. If application has not been decided by the date of induction the citizen must report for duty and await the decision on his application.

72. The exemption is a personal right and must be exercised personally and not through representation except in cases of total disability.

CHAPTER XIII PENALTIES

73. The Argentine citizen who fails to enrol and the conscript who fails to report on the day specified without just cause,

will be compelled to serve one month's service in addition to the regular service prescribed by this law.

72. The member of the reserve who fails to report on the date specified without just cause will be compelled to serve two months' continuous service in addition to the regular service which is called.

73. An equal penalty will be imposed on the National Guard.

74. The exempted citizen who does not report the fact, if the cause of exemption be known, will be compelled to serve one month in addition to the service required by the present law.

75. The exempted who do not renew their exemption in time fixed will, besides the military tax, pay the same as a fine; if they fail to do so, then they will serve one month in jail when it is physical disability; otherwise, six months with the troops.

76. Members of the exemption board who should make an unjust accusation will be punished by arrest from eight days to a month.

77. The civilian members of the board who unlawfully grant an exemption will be imprisoned from three months to a year and an officer of the Army with the loss of his commission. Medical officers who make false certificates as to physical disability will be prohibited from practising for two years and if an officer of the Army with the loss of his Commission.

78. The member of the exemption board who reports unlawfully the military tax on grounds of poverty, will himself be compelled to pay the tax and will be imprisoned from eight days to a month.

79. Other infractions of the law will be punished by disciplinary action.

CHAPTER XIX MILITARY TAX

80. Each citizen from the age of 20 to 45 years legally exempted from Military Service is obliged to pay an annual tax called a Military Tax, in the following manner.

1° Total exemption from Military Service will be made on a written instrument stamped by a special stamp of the Minister of War which costs \$25.00/n.

2° Similar paper will be used by citizens exempted from reserve service except that the cost of the stamp is \$12.00/n.

3° Similar paper will be used for the National Guard except with a stamp of \$6.00/n.

4° Similar paper for the Territorial Guard, with a stamp of \$2.00

51. The tax will be paid when the exemption is authorized and renewed each year.

32. Citizens in the circumstances described in (b) (c) and (d) of Art. 31 have the exemption from military tax in these circumstances.

33. The physically unfit are exempt from military tax.

34. The payment of military tax will be made to the exemption Board at the time of exemption and when it is renewed.

35. The indigent are exempt from military tax. The state of poverty will be proved by a written declaration of two well known persons in the presence of the exemption Board. The two writers will stand in the same position as the applicant as regards punishment if the statements are not correct. The exemption Board will determine the basis for exemption from military tax.

36. Funds from Military Taxes for exemption will be taken up as general income and placed to the credit of the Minister of War for development of civilian small arms target practice and gymnastic instructions.

37. Recruitment and organization of the Army is sectional. The territory is divided into Military Districts and each District is sub-divided. These divisions will be made by the Executive Power.

38. Each District will be the headquarters of a large unit which is divided into lesser units and these into smaller bodies of troops, with the necessary number of enrolment officers: the number depending on the extent and population of the district.

39. In each district there will be stationed the soldiers necessary for the instruction of the annual contingents and the possible incorporation of the reserves.

40. As soon as the divisions of the districts are organized the Executive Power will proceed to organize the reserve.

CHAPTER XVI

41. Greatest publicity will be given to Part I of this law in order that all may receive knowledge of it. It will be placed on card-board posters in all National Offices, Courts and Offices of civil register of the Provinces and in the stores in country towns all over the Republic.

42. The classes born in 1904 and 1905 will be drawn and one half will go to service specified in Art. 2 of this law and the 31 of December will terminate the class of 03.

93. Amnesty is granted to all being punished or subject to punishment under law 4,031 until the date of operation of this law.

94. All laws conflicting with the provisions of this law are revoked.

PART II
ADMINISTRATIVE TABLE AND REGULATION
OF THE ARMY

Law. No. 1077 Sanctioned on October 15th, of the year 1917.-

CHAPTER I

MILITARY RANK

Art. 1. The Military Rank is as follows:

GRADE

Enlisted Men	{	Sub-officers	{ Private and cadets
			{ Corporal
			{ 1st Corporal
			{ Sergeant
			{ 1st Sergeant
			{ Sergeant Major
Officers	{	Subaltern Officers	{ Sub-Lieutenant
			{ Lieutenant
			{ 1st Lieutenant
			{ Captain
		Chiefs	{ Major
			{ Lt. Colonel
		Superior Officers	{ Colonel
			{ Brigadier General
			{ Major General
			{ Lt. General

By military rank is understood the different grades an Army man can hold from private to Lt. General.

A grade is each step in Military Rank.

All the grades from private up to Sergeant Major are designated by the word "troop" and that of "officers" includes all grades from Sub-Lieutenant up to Lt. General.

2. Assignment means the position which in accordance with respective grade or rank is held in the permanent staff by officers and men on active service.

3. The order of position on the preceding table determines superiority in rank. The Executive will regulate military superiority and employment, and will arrange the order of accidental or temporary succession in command or in work.

4. Officers who have fulfilled the minimum time established by the present law for promotion shall receive an addition to their pay amounting to 10%. This does not mean promotion but increase of pay only, and will be enjoyed from the first day the officer concerned has complied with above stipulations, and by means of an order issued by the Ministry of War.

5. Following is the table showing the number of officers shown in the preceding table.

RANKS	ACCOMMODATIONS					Total
	Inf.	Art.	Art.	Art.	Art.	
Lt. General	1	1	1	1	1	5 to 6
Major General	1	1	1	1	1	5 to 6
Brigadier General	1	1	1	1	1	5
Colonel	12	12	12	12	12	60
Lt. Colonel	40	40	40	40	40	200
Major	80	80	80	80	80	400
Captain	120	120	120	120	120	600
1st. Lt.	180	180	180	180	180	900
Lieutenant	112	112	112	112	112	560
Sub-lieutenant	4	4	4	4	4	20
Cadets (Annual express)	23	23	23	23	23	115

In accordance with the dispositions of Art 6 to the effect that Major Generals shall be included up to three generals, corresponding to the three vacancies of Lt. Generals, when there are no Generals of this rank: in any case the number of Major Generals added to the Lt. Generals cannot exceed nine.

The total number of officers shown in the preceding table may be incomplete, but may never be exceeded, except as ordered in Arts. 60, 62, 65, 71, 80 and 83.

6. The rank of Lt. General can only be conferred during times of international warfare, and then to any of the Major Generals either on the retired list or on active service, and who may be called upon for service.

7. The Executive shall fix the number of reserve officers in the rank of subaltern officers, so that added to those given in Art. 5 of the present law, there will be sufficient number to fill in the posts necessary for a full complement for organization at war strength.

CHAPTER II SENIORITY

8. Seniority in rank is established by the date of the decree or order of the corps promoting the person interested. In the case of equality in date, by that of previous promotions, entrance into the service and date of birth.

9. The seniority of sub-lieutenants graduated from the Military College shall be established by order of merit according to classifications, and shall be the means of annual classifications in study and of aptitude.

10. The time spent by an officer outside the army will not be counted either for seniority or services.

11. The time spent by an officer absent from his duties on

inactive service is deducted from his length of service once in cases prescribed in 2° and 3° of Art 33.

12. When an officer is reincorporated into the Army he will take the seniority corresponding to his grade, deducting any time spent out of the Army.

13. Reserve officers of equal rank and whatever their seniority may be, are always subordinate to those of the permanent Army.

CHAPTER III MILITARY STATUS

14. Military of the Army standing means the obligations and rights which the laws and regulations establish for each soldier in his grade, occupation and assignment.

15. The obligations imposed by military standing in all ranks of the Army are determined in the military laws, decrees of the Executive, resolutions, orders and superior dispositions now in force.

16. The following are essential obligations for every soldier:

- 1° The accomplishment of duties inherent to each rank and military appointment or position.
- 2° The subjection to military jurisdiction.
- 3° The acceptance of all duties, appointments and commissions in the service, none of which may be declined or excused. Only to officers in relief permitted and then for reasons to be demonstrated.

17. The following are prerogatives of military standing:

- 1° The privileges of the grade and the use of title corresponding to each rank cannot be forfeited except in cases provided for by the law.
- 2° The appointment corresponding to rank in each of the positions established by this law.
- 3° The exercise of disciplinary functions and the enjoyment of the emoluments that the laws, decrees and regulations determine for each rank, situation and appointment.
- 4° A pension on retirement and a pension for relatives as established by the corresponding law.
- 5° The use of insignias, attributes, distinctions and uniforms corresponding to rank and which cannot be used or imitated by any corps corporation or persons not belonging to the personnel of the Army or the nation, in accord with the military laws and regulations.
- 6° Preference to occupy positions as military authorities or employees after retirement or discharge for those included in Art 1 of Items a and b Art. 19.
- 7° All other rights and privileges which the laws, regulations and decrees confer.

18. With reference to the dispositions set forth in 5° of the preceding article, the uniforms worn by the Army as determined by the Executive are for the exclusive use of the personnel of the Army.

19. Rank and military status are forfeited:

a) by officers:

1^a When discharge takes place by request of the person interested who cannot abandon his post until the Executive has given consent, and said post is taken charge of by an immediate subordinate. Discharge shall always be granted, except in the case of war or state of siege, or when the officer is serving by contract or is awaiting trial.

2^a When condemned to loss of rank in a sentence by the military tribunals or by the President of the Nation as principal or accessory as provided by the military laws.

3^a When sentenced by the civil or federal courts to punishment equivalent to the military one, and which includes the loss of rank in accordance with the provisions of military penal laws.

4^a For loss of citizenship.

b) For the troop:

1^a For the accomplishment of obligatory military service and from the moment that subjection to military authority is terminated.

2^a For causes which exclude from the service and which are determined by the Recruiting and Military Service Laws.

3^a By a decision of the Ministry of War for volunteers in the cases provided for by the respective regulations.

20. Officers who have forfeited their military status on their own request, may be reincorporated if the Executive gives consent; but in every case reincorporation must be solicited within one year of the request for discharge.

21. Officers who have forfeited their military status under conditions specified in Part. 2 and 3 Item a, Art. 19 may be reincorporated within two years after dismissal, and when a competent tribunal has proved their dismissal to be a judicial error.

If this proof is made after two years the Executive will accord retirement with benefits specified in Art. 17, Chapter V Part III of Law 1707 and payment will be made for services from time of discharge to transfer to the retired list.

22. The military personnel of the reserve of the permanent Army from the time of induction till the date of discharge is subject to all the rules and regulations of the permanent Army.

Besides they are liable to loss of rank as follows:
1^a Officers of the reserve whose conduct is incompatible with decorum, and who in time of peace do not possess uniforms and equipment.

2^a Officers of the reserve who though not retired are guilty of reprehensible conduct or who commit offences against the decorum rank and discipline of the Army.

3^a Officers and sub-officers who in times of peace do not obey the summons of military authorities without justified cause.

STATUS OF PERSONNEL CHAPTER IV

23. The military personnel of the permanent Army Register may

occupy one or other of the following positions:
on active service or on the retired list.

23. Active service shall be assigned to the personnel capable of discharging all duties inherent to their rank.

24. Active service shall be assigned to the personnel not on active service, in accordance with the provisions of the law on retirement and pensions.

25. The personnel of the Treasury shall occupy what is termed an effective situation of service either on the active or the retired list.

26. The personnel of the Treasury when mobilized may not occupy any other situation but that of effective service, excepting their right to retirement in accordance with the aforesaid law.

ACTIVE SERVICE

29. Active service is divided into effective service, Temporary Inactive and Inactive.

30. Status on Active Service:

a) The veterans of the Independence, Brazil and Paraguay, and the survivors of the Expedition to the Desert shall enjoy the pay of active service and the increase in accordance with their rank, from July 5, 1916.

b) The personnel serving in the permanent army and its different branches or who are commissioned on special service.

c) Those whom the Executive has designated for any national position in the public service, or to represent the nation in foreign countries, whilst this service lasts shall enjoy the same privileges as specified in Art. a.

Officers in above classification shall enjoy the emoluments provided by the Budget Law, and also that which is fixed by that law individually, according to the post they occupy.

TEMPORARY INACTIVE

31. Temporary Inactive status:

1° Officers who do not occupy any fixed assignment and are at the disposal of the Executive for active service.

2° Officers on leave for illness for over two months and less than six, except in case illness was caused in performance of military duties in which case they shall be considered on active service up to the time of recovery or transfer to the retired list as the case may be.

3° Officers on leave for personal reasons for more than two months or less than six.

4° Officers who are members of the Chamber of Deputies or the Senate, while in that position.

Under this assignment officers shall receive pay and emolu-

ments for active service, who come under 1^a and 2^a preceding those who are called for service.

Those who come under 3^a and 4^a shall only receive half pay and no other advantages.

The pay of officers under this assignment shall be computed taking into consideration the time spent on temporary inactive duty.

22. Officers comprised in 1^a of Art 31 who are granted leave or who at their own request are granted leave from any position they may occupy in the Air Department shall immediately be comprised in the situation set forth in Item 3 of the same Art. up to six months after relief has taken place. After this their status shall be fixed as set forth in Item 1 of Art. 32 of the present law, but if request for relief takes place within said time they shall return to the position described in Item 1 Art. 31.

INACTIVE

33. Status of inactive service:

1^a Officers who have obtained permission to occupy a post outside the Army, with the exception of the cases set forth in Art. 30 of this law.

2^a Officers outside the service for illness or leave with the exceptions noted under 2^a Art 31 of the present law.

3^a Officers in prison for grave offenses.

4^a Officers sentenced for an offense which does not imply loss of rank.

5^a Officers punished with suspension of duties or command for any time over a month.

In such cases officers comprised in 1^a, 2^a, 3^a, shall only enjoy half the pay of their rank, and those comprised in the other items, the fraction of their pay accorded in such cases by the Code of Military Justice.

The time passed on inactive list will not count for retirement except in cases when those under process by the Military Tribunal are acquitted and those comprised under 2^a, for illness.

34. In the case of 1^a and 2^a of the former article, officers may not remain in this situation more than two years, at the end of which time they will be retired unless they had requested transfer to effective service previously.

35. Officers comprised in 1^a and 2^a of Art. 33 may not reenter the inactive service list until four years have elapsed.

RETIREMENT

36. Officers and Privates who have been retired in accordance with Sections III and IV of Law 4707, in the part referring to retirements, said retirements must have been granted by request of the persons interested, with the exceptions set forth in 1^a of Art 19.

17. Retired and inactive officers on return to active service is only possible in case of mobilization of the Army, and while this lasts, in accordance with the status of the officer on the retired list, reserve, national or territorial guard.

18. Retirement implies the following:

- 1) It puts an end to promotion and to a vacancy in the respective list of the permanent army register.
- 2) The retired officer may not take command of troops, unless in the case of mobilization or incorporation for instruction, and always as a reserve of the national or territorial guard or whatever his status may be.
- 3) It incorporates the officer into the reserve up to the age limit established for retirement of officers on active service; however, it does not interfere with the competence of a magistrate in the Courts of Justice, Army Administration and War Offices.
- 4) The obligation of the officer to give his services in his respective organization is at an end except as set forth in 18.
- 5) His subjection to military regulations is at an end except when in uniform in which case he is under the same obligations and duties as an officer on active service. Even when dressed as a civilian he must observe proper conduct and respect due to and from members of the Army. However, the retired officer is still subject to military laws and regulations if he occupies any post in the Ministry of War and its dependencies.

RESERVE

39. The reserve officer may be in one of the following situations:
a) Out of Service

b) On Temporary duty.

Normally the reserve officer is out of service, but he is subject to the special disciplinary dispositions established by the Executive when he is in uniform.

While temporary service or mobilization lasts, reserve officers are subject to the Code of Military Justice, laws and regulations for officers of the permanent army.

40. Under no circumstances can officers of the reserve be transferred to active service in the permanent army.

41. Officers of the reserve out of service shall have no specified post or assignment, but the Executive shall fix during times of peace the assignment of the reserve personnel, so that each individual shall know exactly the unit or organization to which he belongs, and where he must present himself in case of mobilization.

42. The officer of the reserve called upon to serve temporarily shall be given an assignment during the time such service lasts.

43. The officers of the reserve who are not incorporated into the Army may wear uniform on occasions of a military character, and on all other occasions as specified by the Executive.

The sub-officers of the reserve may only wear uniform during their incorporation.

43. The personal record of the officers of the permanent army, the territorial guard and the reserve of the permanent army, shall be prepared in the form of a personal record, which shall be kept in the files of the Executive.

ARTICLE 44. PERSONAL RECORD.

44. Provisions concerning the personal record shall be the national and territorial guards in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Executive power.

ARTICLE 45. PERSONAL RECORD.

45. The personal record consists of: birth certificate, entrance into the army and discharge, all military services, including military awards, services rendered, commissions, campaigns, leave, penalties and all distinctions; also the personal opinion awarded the officers during service in the army, and which may be of value to estimate services and ability.

46. Personal record shall consist of:

- a) Birth certificate.
- b) Decree of discharge, immediately after it has been granted when in cases as provided in paragraphs 29, 30 and 4 Item (a) of Art. 19 of this law; when the year has elapsed and reincorporation cannot be requested they will be included within the provisions of Art. 20 of the present law.
- c) Transfer to the retired list for illness or infirmity.

47. The personal record of the officers of the reserve of the permanent army, National and territorial guard is prepared in the same way as that of the officers of the permanent army.

ARTICLE 48. PENAL DISCIPLINE.

48. The military personnel shall be punished for offenses corresponding to the military personnel of the army, either in publications or in any other form, shall be punished with one month of arrest and a fine of \$150. m.n.

49. Those who violate Art. 18 of the present law, may be accused by the military authorities or by any person before the Federal judge and shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of from one month to one year.

50. The Executive is empowered on the recommendation of a Court of Honor to deprive any officer about to retire of the privileges of using the rank, titles and uniform of his grade, stating in the decree that the decorum of the army renders this step necessary.

In the same way, the Executive with the advice of the Court of Honor may deprive any officer of his uniform and rank who, though already retired behaves in an unseemly manner, commits offences against discipline or is engaged in occupations which are not of a military character, and also when he has been condemned by a competent Judge to a sentence considered dishonorable by the

honorary retirement of honor.

This tribunal is court of honor in all cases brought by the Executive. It has permanent character and an office of competence, and so this tribunal will be in the standing army, and all of those on the retired list and of the reserve the same uniform, shall be subject.

PART II

PROMOTION

PROMOTION IN THE SERVICE - OFFICIAL REGULATIONS

52. Promotion is to be awarded those who have the necessary qualifications and best suited to undertake and successfully carry out the duties of immediately higher rank, with the object of filling vacancies for the service of the service.

53. To merit promotion it is essential to have demonstrated qualities in former rank which may be usefully applied in higher one.

54. Promotion in the troops is by selection among those serving within the regiment or isolated unit.

Promotion of officers is made within their respective arms of service according to their position on the list up to and including the grade of colonel, and for other ranks in accordance with the place occupied on the respective register.

55. Officers of every rank must serve a minimum of two annual periods of instruction in the command of troops of each grade so that the last year of command shall coincide with the year in which they entered the fraction of the register to be considered for promotion, with the exception of officers taking courses at the Superior School of War.

An officer who, two years after having entered the fraction of the register to be considered for promotion has not commanded troops shall request authorization for same.

56. The officer shall not be held responsible when through no fault of his own this condition has not been fulfilled.

57. When the Executive has retained officers on active service or temporary inactive service which duties have prevented them from taking command of troops, these officers shall be subjected to practical tests so as to prove as far as possible their ability to command troops.

58. Normally the table of officers in each grade is annually renewed as follows: by thirds, in the rank of sub-lieutenant, by fourths in the rank of lieutenants, generals of brigade and Major Generals; by fifths in the ranks of 1st lieutenant, Major and Lt. Colonel, and by sixths in the grades of captain and colonel.

The table given below shows the following for each rank: the total number of officers in the standing army; the minimum number of years which must be served in each grade; promotions (which are

equal to three vacancies in immediate prior rank) eliminations resulting from death and disability, when carrying the same amount of time to the next promotion or eliminations in each rank. --- The total number of eliminations only be exceeded when the elimination of inferior grade, or retiring into during the year are greater than the eliminations shown in the table of rank; in such case the deficit shall be filled by immediately inferior rank until an increase to the number of eliminations in the higher rank, and eliminations by selection in the grade shall be eliminated except when a vacancy cannot be filled, in which case the second selection of a register shall be considered and selections made by reason of seniority.

In the grade of general, eliminations should take place when the age limit has been reached, or when a voluntary, or administrative retirement, incapacity, or discharge; but in case the necessary vacancies have not been filled within the year by reason of any of the above specified causes the oldest generals shall be eliminated so as to produce the required vacancies assigned annually to this grade, and pay corresponding to immediately higher rank is to be awarded the retiring or eliminated general.

GRADES	A C T I V E					Ys.	For	P R O M O T I O N			
	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Eng.	Tot.			Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Eng.
Lt. General	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Gen.	--	--	--	--	600	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brig. Gen.	--	--	--	--	120	4	--	--	--	2	--
Colonel	24	12	12	6	54	6	--	--	3	--	--
Lt. Colonel	40	20	20	10	90	5	4	2	2	1	1
Major	80	40	40	20	180	5	8	4	4	2	2
Captain	144	72	72	36	324	6	16	8	8	4	4
1st Lt.	140	70	70	35	315	5	24	12	12	6	6
Lieutenant	112	56	56	28	252	4	28	14	14	7	7
Sub-Lt.	84	42	42	21	189	3	28	14	7	7	7
Cadet	28	14	14	7	63	--	--	--	--	--	--
(annual egress)											

GRADES	E L I M I N A T I O N				V A C A N C I E S			
	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Eng.	Inf.	Cav.	Art.	Eng.
Lt. General	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Major Gen.	--	--	2	--	--	--	2	--
Brig. Gen.	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	--
Colonel	--	--	6	--	4	2	2	1
Lt. Colonel	4	2	2	1	8	4	4	2
Major	3	4	4	2	16	8	8	4
Captain	3	4	4	2	24	12	12	6
1st Lt.	4	2	2	1	28	14	14	7
Lieutenant	--	--	--	--	28	14	14	7
Sub-Lt.	--	--	--	--	28	14	14	7
Cadet	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
(annual egress)								

19. Conditions or aptitude considered with reference to promotion shall be based principally on military preparation and fitness,

General Administration, 1917, 1918, 1919.

Qualifications for promotion will be determined by the following in order of importance:

19. Record of service and character, the ability, spirit and conduct necessary to fulfill the duties incumbent on the grade and to comply fully with all regulations enacted.
20. Intellectual capabilities, education.
21. Physical fitness which will enable an officer competent to withstand the fatigue incident to the performance of his duties.

60. To facilitate the promotion of officers, the following method for promotion is prescribed:

The method of procedure is as follows:

- a) The number of officers to be included in each fraction of the register to be considered for promotion is determined by dividing the total number of officers in each grade (up to and including that of colonel) by the number of vacancies established for rotation in the grade.

In the rank of generals the same method is followed but each grade (of generals) is taken separately.

If the number of officers on the list could not be exactly divided by the number of vacancies established for rotation, an officer would be added to or subtracted from the list, according to whether the list is in excess or incomplete, but seniority must never be modified.

- b) In each list the senior officers shall form the first fraction. Officers should follow by order of seniority, until the number of officers corresponding to each fraction is completed, then a second fraction will be started and so forth.

- c) Officers eligible for promotion, but who cannot be promoted for lack of vacancies shall not be eliminated as such until they are more efficient than those promoted.

Officers under this heading shall remain outside the tables of promotion, and the following year they will be considered for promotion with the second fraction of the register which should be taken into account in determining the first fraction of the following year.

- d) Officers considered for promotion but who are not promoted with the exception of those comprised in Item c. shall be transferred to the administrative retirement list, and from the rank of it. upward they shall enjoy an increase of 20% on their pensions:

Those who are disqualified because of bad conduct shall not have the 20% increase in pension.

- e) Officers who are not retired may request assignment to posts as military or civil employees in the national administration, and the number of years' service given by them in these positions shall be computed until the maximum pension or age limit involving obligatory retirement have been reached.

61. Preference for promotion in the different grades shall be taken into account as follows:

- a) For subaltern officers, results obtained in the performance of their service duties, command of troops, courses in the Superior War School, commissions and other work undertaken.
- b) For captains, results obtained in command of a company, battery or squadron. Their degree of preparation in administration and command of the units, service practice on the General staff, success

Achieved in command of troops in this country and abroad, in other words, for superior training and their education, and their having one of the positions in the service and all other military jobs demonstrating efficiency.

c) For majors and 1st. Lieutenants, the list of qualifications for superior command deduced from the results of the results obtained in the administration and command of troops, and service practice on the General Staff, special commissions, and in important departments of the Army.

d) For superior officers, colonels and majors, qualities and aptitude which have been demonstrated for superior command: service, command and management of troops, and success obtained in other functions and commissions of importance.

e) Only officers who have given evidence of possessing the necessary capability to confront with success the difficulties and responsibilities of superior command, can arrive at the rank of general and they must be models and masters to their subalterns.

f) Officers who have distinguished themselves on service in the General Staff shall enjoy equal conditions for preference.

62. Officers on the inactive list may not be promoted or those who are under military process of law, or under detention by the civil authorities.

Under these circumstances an officer possessing all other qualifications for promotion shall not be considered eligible for promotion until the termination of the process or case; and if he should be acquitted or subjected only to slight disciplinary penalty, which in the opinion of the Executive is not sufficient reason to set back the promotion, he shall be promoted on the same date as would have normally been the case. Otherwise, he shall be eliminated.

63. The promotion of officers --with the exceptions clearly defined in Art. 79, and item b and c of Art. 80, shall be made rank by rank, and only when all the conditions prescribed by the present law have been complied with.

CHAPTER II SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PROMOTION

64. To be promoted to the different ranks of sub-officer as regulated by the Executive, the following are indispensable requirements:

a) For a corporal six (6) months of service as soldier or cadet, and knowledge of reading and writing.

b) From 1st Corporal to Sergeant, six months service as corporal and First Corporal, respectively;

c) To First Sergeant, six months service as sergeant, and the necessary qualifications in the opinion of the commander of the regiment, to provisionally take the place of a subaltern officer.

d) To sergeant major, six (6) months' service as 1st Sergeant.

65. The following are indispensable requisites for promotions:

a) To sub-lieutenant, to be nineteen years of age, and to have satisfactorily graduated from the Military College or a similar

school board, attached to the Commission of the National Government.

In each of these branches, there shall be a list of the military colleges in the country. The subjects: Argentine history, civic instruction, legislation and Argentine military history.

The Executive shall determine annually, the number of cadets who may graduate from the Military College, up to complete the list of lieutenants to be assigned number. Entrance shall be by competition, and the personal antecedents of the applicants shall be taken into account for their admission as cadets, and they must undertake to serve at least five years in the permanent Army after graduation.

The maximum and minimum ages of admission to the Military College shall be so arranged that in no case may a sub-lieutenant graduate under nineteen or over twenty-five years of age.

b) To lieutenant, three years to minimum time of active service in the immediately inferior rank, and four years for all other ranks. For promotion to captain, the first year of the Superior School of War must have been passed.

With reference to the minimum time for promotion, the time spent on the inactive list shall not be computed, also that spent on temporary inactive duty, except in such cases as are provided for by 2^a, 3^a and 4^a of Art. 31 of this law.

66. Promotions shall be granted:

a) In the troop, directly by the chiefs of the regiment or isolated unit on the recommendation of the commanders of the company, squadron or battery to fill vacancies within the regiment or isolated unit, and in accordance with the regulations established by the Executive.

b) In the grades of Officers, by the Executive, and in accordance with provisions of the present law.

CHAPTER III CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS

67. A report on classifications and aptitude shall be annually made by the immediate chief of the officer, after the annual period of instruction has terminated. It must give in detail all particulars with reference to the officer and his qualifications for promotion as well as his service in the Army.

It should contain:

a) Personal data, age date and place of birth, name and last residence of father, name of mother wife and names of sons and daughters. Date on education and instruction before and after entrance into the Army, military career, assignments, commissions, campaigns, wounds, distinctions, special personal skill, special knowledge, works, (written) economic position, illnesses, leave and penalties in his rank during the year.

Date of last promotion, time spent in grade, time computed for pension, enumeration of antecedents and services. Annually facts shall be added to the original report on anything that may vary the previous ones.

b) Annually a concrete opinion shall be given taking into account only the good of the service, which may be affected by the personal qualities of the officer and the aptitude he has displayed

in the positions listed in 61. The quality and character of the opinion shall be the criticism on the manner in which the officer has applied the regulations, instructions and orders received and carried out in all the acts of the service as well as his conduct outside of duty, and his correspondence to his efficiency classification shall be given.

c) Further, while the officer serves the limited time for retaining in each grade, and until such time as he shall be considered for promotion, it shall be clearly stated in 60 Arts. 60 and 61, whether or not he is thought fit for promotion. The report of opinion, and being, into account the general record of the officer, a classification selected from the following should be made: bad, mediocre, good, very good, and exceptionally distinguished; giving number in order of merit which corresponds to the officer in question, and in relation to other officers in his grade, and the function of the list beginning with the company, battery or squadron to which he belongs.

d) qualifications for promotion or lack of them in all grades should be founded on facts substantiated by documentary evidence known to the officer, and should show whether he does or does not possess the competence and moral and physical fitness stated by said qualifications.

e) The report on qualifications should not bear numbered classifications, and should be sent privately via the different departments to the Ministry of War.

f) When the officer's assignment is changed before the termination of the annual period of instruction, the report on qualifications should be made, stating cause for change of assignment.

62. The other officers, superior to the officer in question, on the receipt of the report on qualifications shall give their opinion on the opinion already stated together with personal reasons for so doing, based on facts known to them and which are the results of observations on instruction, exercises and reviews they have witnessed and inspections they have made; also they should refer to all circumstances and occasions on which as superior officers they have been called upon to take part. In view of this, it is the duty of the superior officer to take personal note of all details referring to the inferior officer so that his opinion may be founded on facts, and in doubtful cases, when the opinion of the immediately inferior officer is considered unjust, a thorough investigation should be made.

The relative order of merit of the officers of the company, squadron or battery, battalion or group, regiment or brigade and division of the Army shall be stated comparatively by the respective chiefs who alone are responsible. However, as a guarantee, and also to vouch for any point which may appear doubtful with reference to qualification given, and for the further purpose of furnishing superior officers with all facts necessary for comparative study on officers qualified, the following officers may be called upon for information: by chief of battalion or group, the commanders of the company or battery; by the chiefs of the regiment, those of the battalion or group; in the Cavalry regiment, the commanders of the squadron and second chiefs; by the commanders of brigades, the chiefs of the regiments or isolated units

depending upon this, and by the commanders of the Divisions of the Army, the commanders of the Divisions.

Under the classification shall be placed in six lists, one for the chief of each Division, and one for the superior officer, and this shall be accomplished by the commanders of the Divisions.

The larger Departments shall follow the same procedure indicated above.

69. Every superior officer, responsible for the qualifications of an officer is held responsible for the errors which he may commit either through negligence, partiality, or want of any fault which is a result of his opinion upon the service.

70. It is the duty of all the military authorities to proceed scrupulously, so that the responsibility established in the preceding article may be thoroughly understood and undertaken. As a consequence when giving judgment on the attitude of his subordinates the superior officer must take into account the manner in which, those in their turn, have judged the officers under their orders; and so as to make the responsibility of the superior effective, when an appeal by the officer qualified is made, an investigation shall be held, and whatever the final judgment given, a copy of it shall be added to the personal report of the officer who has appealed and to that of the officer who was responsible for the qualifications given.

71. The qualifications made are reserved, but the officers qualified have the right to know their own, by the written order of the Minister of War.

Those who have received the qualifications "bad" or "mediocre" shall have said qualifications made known to them.

72. Within the fifteen days following the termination of the period of annual instruction, the commanders of Divisions and Chiefs of large Departments should have received the qualifications of all the officers under their orders.

Within the following fifteen days, those authorities shall complete their report on qualifications, and those shall be presented to the Ministry of War giving the classification which they have awarded personally to each officer up to the grade of colonel inclusive, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

Together with the report on qualifications which the superior officer has approved a copy shall be added in his own handwriting setting forth observations on each officer in question as specified in Art. 68.

PROMOTION LISTS

73. On the basis of the qualifications the Executive shall decide on promotions to be made and the assignment to be given to each officer.

74. The General Direction of Personnel in the Ministry of War is the organ which assumes charge of, examines and approves the personal antecedents and qualifications and prepares all the data

ready for the next meeting Committee on which basis, they shall also be considered for the promotion of officers under the title of "proposals for promotion of officers" before the Ministry of War.

Annually, on the basis of the proposals on which 1. qualifications received from the different divisions and departments of the Army, this report shall be the basis of the list of qualifications of officers who that year shall be considered for promotion. These lists shall be by seniority, branch of the Army and grade, up to Lt. Colonel inclusive. The lists of colonels shall be by seniority, up to four and with Art. 60. In these lists qualifications received shall be recorded, as in the order of relative merit of officers in the different assignments which he has held in his grade.

75. For the purpose of preparing lists for promotion up to the rank of Colonel inclusive, the Committee on qualifications shall meet within twenty-five days following the termination of the annual period of instruction. This Committee should be composed as follows: A General, designated by the Executive, as President, the commanders of the divisions of the Army, and the chiefs of the General Direction of Personnel as members of the committee. Decisions are to be made simply on majority of votes, and the President will only vote in case of an equal number of votes on both sides. At each meeting minutes shall be made up, and in these the vote of each member shall be briefly recorded and reasons for so voting. In order that the decisions may be valid, the total number of members must vote.

The Committee may receive directly from the military authorities the necessary additional reports and data to confirm their opinion on the officers qualified.

Meetings shall take place in two series of sessions. During the preliminary period, each commander of division, with the Chief of the General Direction of Personnel shall examine the personal antecedents and qualifications of the officers not their subordinates, and the list of classifications indicated in Art. 74.

In the second period the Committee shall proceed as follows:

a) To examine the personal antecedents, qualifications and classifications of all the officers of each arm and grade of the first fraction of the register, establishing the comparative order of merit for selection within the register, so that No. 1 shall be the best qualified and so forth.

When officers must be considered who do not belong to the divisions, the Chief of the Department to which these officers belong shall be a member of the committee with right of speech and vote.

b) To establish the lists of proposals for promotion in which the officers shall be placed in order of merit, and without considering seniority.

c) To draw up the final report on the proposals for promotion.

76. The lists of proposals for promotions up to the grade of Colonel inclusive shall be by arm and grade. The lists of proposals for promotion of generals shall be by grade only.

In both of these lists the names of the officers shall be placed in the order of merit and without considering the arm to

which they contain shall be sent to the President.

77. All official reports of the military shall be sent to the President and the Secretary of War, and the President of the Senate shall be notified.

78. Once the President has been approved by the Executive, the situation of the military shall be determined and in the decree all promotions shall be made. If the Colonel shall be made, and then a decision by the Senate is made, that of an officer shall be made, and in the meantime the vacancies shall be considered as already having taken place.

In the absence of promotion the officers shall be placed by order of seniority.

If an officer is excluded after appeal, he must do so within ten days after the date on which he receives communication, and in the meantime his name shall be placed on the retired list. He does not take place until action is taken on the appeal, and according to the result thereof, he shall be promoted or eliminated as indicated in Art. 62.

79. An officer who has distinguished himself by an act of heroism may be promoted outside the lists by extraordinary promotion.

CHAPTER IV PROMOTION IN TIMES OF WAR

80. In times of war promotions shall be accorded to officers of the Army guided by the same principles as in times of peace with the following variations.

a) To fill vacancies, indispensable from facing the enemy, an officer who has not served the minimum time for promotion may be promoted.

b) To fill vacancies the most capable sub-officers and sub-lieutenants from 1st. Sergeant inclusive upward without passing through the grade immediately following.

c) For distinguished conduct in action, reported in daily dispatch, any soldier may be promoted without taking into account the time served.

d) Soldiers who distinguish themselves by some act of heroism may be promoted on the field of battle by the President of the Nation or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, if the President is not present at the theatre of war, and in this case the commander shall request the confirmation of the promotion in the shortest possible time, setting forth reasons for promotion.

81. The Executive shall determine by a decree the date on which the state of war begins and terminates, the zones of operation and units of the troops considered necessary in campaign. For the troops not involved in the conditions set forth above, promotion is to be awarded as in time of peace.

82. Promotions in time of war shall be authorized by the recommendation of the chiefs of the regiments, the isolated unit, companies or detachments approved by the commanders of the larger units.

44. When promotions are provided by application of the provisions of Art. 75 and 76, Article 6 and 8 of Art. 10, and there are no vacancies the earliest promotion shall not be included in the list.

45. "Prisoners taken by the enemy in circumstances of war do not cause deficiencies in their ranks; but when the service requires it, promotion may be made to substitute them. The time spent as prisoner of war shall be computed as active service with reference to promotion; and promotions may be made when liberty has been regained and conditions set forth by the law have been complied with.

PROPOSITION LIST OF THE RESERVE OF THE REGULAR ARMY
OFFICERS AND TROOP

The trooper who will eventually take his place in the permanent army will do so with the same rank as when in the reserve.

57. Young men, 20 years of age who have terminated their first six months of obligatory military service, aspire to become officers of the Reserve, and who possess the moral and intellectual qualifications necessary, shall undertake a special course of training of 90 days' duration. The Executive shall determine each year and in each region, the number of these aspirants to be considered, and the conditions for classes and examination to be rendered by each group.

These sub-lieutenants are obliged to serve during the instruction of their contingent if called upon to do so by the Executive.

8c. For promotion, officers of the Reserve must at least have training, seniority required of officers of the permanent arm, and to have served with a regiment in each grade at least two periods of instruction for which they may have been called upon and must further be nominated or proposed for promotion.

40. Officers of the force who request permission to serve said

periods of instruction, shall be subject to periods of disability, and in addition, shall be subject to periods of absence on leave, as provided for in the Executive Order.

91. The appointment of officers to the reserve shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Executive Order, and it is hereby declared that the only valid appointments shall be those made by the National Executive Order.

92. When should be the officers of the reserve shall be another contingent than that called upon for service, they shall be admitted to serve the two annual periods of instruction.

93. Officers of the reserve of the Army of the Line, who, by their age should be transferred to the National Guard, be authorized to continue in the service of the Army of the Line (Sixty-five) years, with the consent of the Executive.

ARTICLE IV. RETIREMENT.

94. When the persons concerned are considered to the retired list, this shall be done with the rank of Lt. General.

Besides, officers on active service who have fulfilled conditions for promotion may be retired with immediately superior rank, if they have had more than 30 years' service, without having taken part in a battle, and three times the minimum time enacted for service by law 4707. Also officers who have had more than 40 years' service, without having taken part in a battle, and double the minimum time enacted for promotion by aforesaid law. Officers of the Health Department and Administration shall enjoy the same privileges if they have complied with the same conditions as officers on active service. Officers who desire retirement may be retired if they have served at least 40 years in the Army, and more than one year in present grade if the reasons for requesting retirement are sufficient in the opinion of the Executive. These requisites, however, are unnecessary in the case of officers with more than 30 years' service, who may retire at any time.

95. To determine the officers to be considered for promotion during the first rotation of the present lists in each grade and arm up to colonel inclusive, the procedure is as follows:

The total number of officers in each rank shall be divided by the number of years established for rotation in the grade; the quotient shall determine the number of officers corresponding to each fraction.

Officers shall be considered annually for promotion in their fraction as it comes first.

96. Only after the two first annual periods of instruction have taken place, from the time this law is passed, can officers be expected to have served minimum time in effective command of troops prescribed in Art. 65. Also only after the first rotation of their grade shall first Lt. be expected to have passed the first year of the Superior School of War.

97. Students of the Officer School shall be promoted when this law is enacted, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, and shall be promoted to the grade of Captain, with the provisions of the regulations, in accordance with the law.

98. The Executive shall, in the necessary cases, promote officers within a term of five years, and the first Lieutenant shall have not attended the first year of the Officer School, shall take a six-months' course in said school, in accordance with the regulations of the Executive.

99. While the table showing total number of captains in the army remains under 200, the present possible number of subaltern officers may be held in the table during 1916. The Military College, and the vacancies in these grades are to be increased proportionally.

100. The present teachers of gymnastics and fencing and directors of the military bands shall enjoy military status.

101. The present law shall take effect from January 1, 1916, and in accordance with the provisions of art. 13, the seniority of officers within the register shall be regulated, which, however, does not supersede any of them to become increased in 1917.

102. The articles of Law 1907 contrary to the present law are hereby declared null and void.

103. To be communicated to the Executive.

CHAPTER III MILITARY RETIREMENT

Art. 1. Retiree shall be a person who in military service while having no active connection with the Government enjoys pension.

2. In the list of military pensions' name is found in that part design for military pension list or in "Reserve list" as it is called in the Government lists and locations of this list.

3. Retirement will be obligatory, voluntary and administrative and will be in accordance with the following rules:

CHAPTER I OBLIGATORY RETIREMENT

4. Military persons will be retired at the following age:

Lt. General	65	years
Major General	63	"
Brigadier General	60	"
Colonel	57	"
Lt. Colonel	54	"
Major	50	"
Captain	46	"
First Lt.	43	"
Lieutenant	40	"
Sub-lieutenant	40	"
Troop	55	"

5. Excepted from obligatory retirement will be: Lt. Generals who have been commanders in chief of an army in National War. In that case retirement age will be 68 years.

6. General Law No. 10 of 1907, and the Military Divisions
Act of 1911, and the Act of 1912, and the Act of 1913
and the Act of 1914.

CHAPTER II

MILITARY RETIREMENT

7. Separation from the regular list of the military
personnel in all cases when there are no permanent contracts
in service, or when there are no permanent contracts or by co-
operation described in chapter on recruiting. This separation
takes the form of "leave without pay when such
retirement in without right to a pension and of retirement when
a pension is attached.

8. For all officers and soldiers the right to a pension begins
with 15 years actual service; however for computing pensions,
the straight service in campaigns counts double. These circu-
lations are made in accordance with chapter II.

9. The privilege of leave without pay or retirement is obli-
gatory once in the case of war or siege.

CHAPTER III

ADMINISTRATIVE RETIREMENT

10. These officers whatever may be their age and years of ser-
vice, are obliged to pass to the retired list when they have re-
mained out of active service for the consecutive years as deter-
mined in Chapter on promotion, being also applicable to this
measure those who have for the last two years have been tempo-
rarily or permanently inactive.

11. Continued sickness or physical disability will be cause for
retirement on recommendation of medical officers in accordance
with regulations to be issued by the executive power.

12. The officer or individual soldier retired or on leave with-
out pay under 45 years of age is part of the reserves of the
Army.

13. Civilians having simulated rank, medical officers, and per-
sons of the legal department are subject to provisions of Law
No 3439 of 1907 as regards retirement.

CHAPTER IV

SCALE OF PENSIONS

13. The following scale gives the pensions from minimum to maximum pension.

For Officers

Years of service including campaigns with the percentage of pay shown under each:

Years	
Actual	
Serv.	15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/26/27/28/29/30/
% of	50/52/54/56/58/60/63/65/69/72/75/78/81/84/87/90/
Pay	

Years	
Actual	
Serv.	31/32/33/34/35/
% of	92/94/96/98/100
Pay	

For Soldiers

Years of straight service.

Years	
Actual	
Serv.	15/16/17/18/19/20/21/22/23/24/25/
% of	50/55/60/65/70/75/80/85/90/95/100
Pay	

14. Salary, in computing pension whatever service may be, means the total which the person in military service receives and comprises besides the pay, without length of service, expenses and other allowances.

15. The Bonus for campaigns is figured by counting double time for such service.

CHAPTER V

Special cases in computing pensions.

16. For physical disability in line of duty a person in military service goes to the retired list regardless of length of service. If of less than 15 years service, he receives pension of that year.

17. If disability is through loss of sight, one arm or one leg, then the person concerned will receive maximum pension.

18. Incapacity from wounds received in War or active service, the military person will be retired with pension of next superior grade.

From the date of the above mentioned order, the same shall be in effect until the date of the next order.

CHAPTER VI
GENERAL

14. Officers of the rank of Major and above shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Army of the United States, provided that they have served in the rank of Major for a period of not less than two years and have been recommended by the War Department for promotion to the rank of Colonel.

15. Officers of the rank of Major and above shall be eligible for promotion to the rank of Colonel in the Army of the United States, provided that they have served in the rank of Major for a period of not less than two years and have been recommended by the War Department for promotion to the rank of Colonel.

16. The War Department shall have the right to appoint to the rank of Colonel any officer of the rank of Major and above who has served in the rank of Major for a period of not less than two years and who has been recommended by the War Department for promotion to the rank of Colonel.

CHAPTER IV
SCALE OF PENSIONS
ARTICLE I

Art. 1. The order of the living pensions for persons who were in military service, and their wives, legitimate children, natural children legally recognized and adopted children.

2. The widow will receive the pension for herself and legal children of the deceased soldier until that part which goes to the natural children legally recognized. If the widow marries again the pension goes to the legitimate children, the natural children or the widowed mother. The widow in case of second marriage cannot again receive the pension. If there is no widow the legitimate and natural children will receive the pension. If no children then the widow or mother.

3. If there are children by different marriages who do not live with the widow then the pension is divided in accordance with provisions of the civil code.

4. If the wife of a person in military service has been divorced and a competent Court has decided it was her fault, she cannot receive a pension on the death of her divorced husband.

5. The male children may receive the pension till they are 22 years of age provided they have none occupation. If morally or physically unfit to work, then they may draw the pension all their lives.

6. The female children may receive pension while unmarried.

7. All persons drawing pensions who leave the country without permission will not receive a pension during their absence.

8. The pension is lost if found guilty by a competent Court of dishonesty or immoral life of notoriety.

9. All pensions are personal and cannot be transferred.

10. Pensions cannot be sought for payments of debts no matter by whom contracted.

11. Proceedings and proof necessary to prove right to pension are the same as prescribed in the civil laws for the same rights.

CHAPTER II
SCALE OF PENSIONS

12. From the date of the law the following pensions are in force:
13. To the families of officers or troops killed in action or died as result of wounds within one year, 2/3 of the maximum pension

service ending on the date of the law.
 12. Half of the pension allowed for 15 years to the family of the deceased, the last 10, the 10th and 11th years of service.
 13. Pension for the family of the deceased, the last in line of duty, will be 1/3 of the pension he would have received had he died after coming to the active list for physical disability.
 14. To relatives of military persons who died in active service or retired, half of the pension they would have received had they passed to the retired list at the day of their death.

15. All laws conflicting with these provisions are revoked.

16. Transmitted to the Executive Power.

PROVISIONS AND ARTICLES 1
 IN THE ARMY (Modification of the law)
 Law No 11679 of Oct 6, 1920.

Art. 1. Effects of Law 9674 are declared suspended with respect to administrative retirement of officers considered qualified under Art. 60 (d).

2. Officers qualified for retirement under that article will do so in the next higher rank.

3. The President is authorized to restore to active list all such officers who request it within 30 days of approval of this law, for officers in this country and 90 days for officers now in foreign countries and who fulfill the following requirements:
 1a Physical qualifications for the service as declared by the Examination Board.

2a Having been classified as qualified in the list of classifications.

3a Not having passed the age limit for retirement.

The officers who are accorded the privileges of reentering the service under conditions of Art. 3 above will be credited with the time spent on the retired list in computing their position on the active list.

4. Officers who are granted these privileges will not have a right to claim difference of pay.

5. Communicate to the Executive Power.

5-1-2001-159

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CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
By authority letter of Dec. 18,
1963. From TAGO to Archivist.
By *[Signature]*
Date *11-15-65*

ARGENTINA - Combat.

Subject: Important Changes in Organization;
New Organic Law of the Army.

RECEIVED G 2 W D. MAR 8 1939

The Organic Law (No. 4,707) establishing the formation of the Argentine Army has been changed to create an army more adapted to modern military requirements.

Under this law, the Army is now composed of a permanent army, a reserve for war, and a high command for the whole. The permanent army is maintained in peace time as a framework and school for the field army, and behind it is a war reserve constituted by the whole nation. This reserve is the real defense unit of the country; it provides not only the fighting forces, but also the necessary labor to maintain the existence of the productive forces of the nation, and the various auxiliary activities pertaining to the military action.

The law changing the composition of the Army, and the Law of Military Service, is given below.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY AND REGIONAL DIVISION.

The Army is composed of:

1. The Permanent Army, formed by officers and other ranks, who voluntarily, or obligatorily, and in accordance with the present law, are serving in the army in peace time. Also, officers, petty officers and other ranks who are on the retired list.

2. The General Reserve, formed by:

(a) The Active Reserve, made up of all those officers and other ranks not included in Article 1, who have received military instruction in the permanent army, or other special recruiting corps, or the navy, and who do not form part of the naval reserve.

(b) The Emergency Reserve, formed by Argentine-born men and women not included in Article 1 or paragraph (a) above.

In order to carry out the recruiting indicated in the previous article, the territory of the nation will be subdivided into regions, and these in sub-regions, that shall be determined by Executive Power, and with a view to maintain the great political divisions of the Republic and utilize, as far as possible, the civil and administrative organization.

MILITARY SERVICE.

Every Argentine subject is obliged to undergo military service in accordance with the dispositions of this law.

In time of peace, military service is obligatory for all Argentines, and includes all activities inherent to the service of conscription and temporary service which may result from the incorporation of reservists called to service.

The duration of the time of conscription will be as follows:

1. Two years for all the personnel of the navy;
2. Two years for 20% of the personnel assigned to the permanent army. (This 20% will be covered with the conscripts who have

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Report No. 5958.

February 27, 1939.

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drawn the highest numbers).

3. One year for the remaining 80% of those destined for the army.

Any citizen between the age of eighteen and three months thereafter, before the drawing of his class, may request from the Minister of War authorization to undergo a special course to qualify as a reserve officer, if he has the ability and aptitude required by the Executive Power. The duration of this course will be from nine to twelve months under arms, and in accordance with regulations.

At the conclusion of this course, the aspirant will be submitted to an examination and will pass to the general reserve with the rank of Sub-Lieutenant, petty officer, or other ranks, according to the results obtained during his course.

The conscripts who have been incorporated in the permanent army, or the navy, who observe very good behavior and can prove to the competent military authority that before their incorporation they have passed an examination of physical culture and marksmanship stipulated in the regulations, may, if they so desire, only serve a quarter of their time of conscription service according to the number of their drawing.

Citizens who may be absent from the country in time of peace at the time when they should be incorporated in the army, or navy, to serve their compulsory service, may obtain, upon request and if the reason should be judged satisfactory, an extension of the time for incorporation up to two years from the time of their being called.

The Executive Power may call wholly or partially one or more classes of the general reserve or individual reservists for temporary service for military instruction, or when it should be considered necessary for purposes of military preparation for defense, or to assure order, or for the adoption of total or partial protection of the country.

In time of war, the obligation of military service extends to all Argentines, without any maximum age limit, from the age of sixteen for males and eighteen for females; they will render war service in the manner that the Executive Power may deem most convenient and necessary in accordance with their respective aptitudes. For all Argentines war service will begin on the day of the publication of the mobilization decree, and will end on their demobilization.

REMARKS.

The above-mentioned new law and the President's decree carrying it out in detail (see G-2 Report No. 5959, I.C. 6160) has been in effect since January 1, 1939. Requests for official data on these subjects remain unanswered, but sufficient material has been collected from other sources to warrant reporting the facts on hand.

It should be noted that the new law on the composition of the Army does away with the National Guard, and the Territorial Guard components; it increases the size of the Permanent Army by 20% commencing January 1, 1940; and makes, in time of war, the unprecedented provision

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for the conscription of women of 18 years of age, or over, to "render service in the manner that the Executive Power may deem most convenient."

Source: Chamber of Deputies Record.

Lester Baker

Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attaché.

Original & 4 copies airmailed Feb. 28th.
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AIR MAIL

G-2 Report

ARGENTINA - Combat.

Subject: Important Changes in Organization;
New Organic Law of the Army.

RECEIVED G-2 W. O. MAR 14 1939

On December 7, 1938, a Presidential decree (still in a confidential category) reorganized the Argentine Army, effective from January 1, 1939.

It makes fundamental changes in the organic structure of the army, said to be made to meet the requirements of modern warfare, and to keep step with the progress of the country.

The plan adopted creates two great groups of military organizations, the first meant to satisfy the requirements of instruction and preparation of the Army for war, and the second for the preparation of the country towards the same end.

The first, under the Inspector General of the Army, comprises all commands, institutes, units, etc. in existence (and others which may be created) while the second, under the Quartermaster General of the Interior, contains the non-combatant groups, administrative regions (corps areas), service of supply, mobilization service, etc.

The same decree establishes new duties for the Inspector General of the Army, and also for the General Staff. It fixes the rank of the Inspector General as the next senior authority under the Minister of War. It assigns the Inspector General, in time of war, as the conductor of the field army, and, in time of peace, as the responsible and superior director of instruction for all commands, troops and services, and the preparation for war. The General Staff, in addition to its regular duties, is placed in charge of everything relating to the preparation for war, and it is designated as the only advisor of the Inspector General in that respect.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS. (Three operating and six regional commands).

The decree creates two army commands, which will be commanded by two generals with the titles of commanders of the First and Second Army respectively. They will rank directly under the Inspector General of the Army.

There has also been created an independent cavalry command of the army which will be under a general with the title of Commander of Cavalry of the Army, and he, also, is placed directly under the Inspector General.

In order to relieve the divisional commands of the army from territorial duties, six regional commands (corps areas) were established and placed directly under the Quartermaster General of the Interior. Each will comprise territorial jurisdictions of the actual divisions of the army, with the exception of the 2nd Region whose territory will comprise the whole of the Province of Buenos Aires, and the 6th Region, whose jurisdiction will extend to the National Territories of the Pampa, Rio Negro, Neuquén, Chubut, Santa Cruz, Tierra del Fuego and maritime islands. These commands will be held by superior officers with the title of Commander of Military Region.

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CENTERS OF INSTRUCTION.

All Service Schools and their personnel have been recast, forming Centers of Instruction for Infantry, Cavalry, Engineers and Mountain Troops. The command of each center will be held by a superior officer, directly under the Inspector General of the Army, with the exception of the Cavalry which will be under the Commander of the Cavalry of the Army.

These Centers will collaborate directly with the Inspector General of the Army in everything pertaining to their different courses, for standardization and the preparation of the regulations of the different arms, and for the experimentation of materials, and other matters related to same.

These Centers, for the present, will be made up of the following units:

- The Infantry Center:
 - The Infantry School;
 - The 4th Infantry Regiment.
- The Cavalry Center:
 - The Cavalry and Riding School.
- The Artillery Center:
 - The Artillery School (less A.A. Group);
 - The 6th Regiment of Artillery.
- The Engineer Center:
 - Groups Nos. 1 & 2 of Sappers and Pontooners.
- The Mountain Center:
 - Troops allotted, by detachment of Mountain Regiment, by the Inspector General, according to the course to be undergone and the class of mountains in which they will have to work.

SCHOOL FOR MOTORISTS.

There is also created a school for motorists, whose function will consist in recruiting the necessary personnel of military drivers and mechanics to take care of the automotive vehicles. This school will function directly under the General Commanding Army Material, according to rules established for the specialized schools.

CREATION OF OTHER UNITS.

The following additional units will be created:

The 7th Brigade of Cavalry composed of the 5th Cavalry Regiment and the Army Gendarmerie, the latter will be renamed the 12th Cavalry Regiment.

The 3rd Battalion of the 9th Infantry Regiment, which will be stationed in the city of Posadas, capital of the National Territory of Misiones.

An Anti-aircraft Group which will be initially constituted by one heavy and one light unit.

The following units will be reinforced:

The 10th Mountain Infantry Regiment will be reinforced by a Battery of Mountain Howitzers and a Mechanical Transport Train;

The 21st Mountain Infantry Regiment will be reinforced by a Military Band, a Mechanical and Transport Train;

The 8th Mountain Infantry Regiment will be reinforced by a Battery of Mountain Howitzers and a Mechanical Transport Train;

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Report No. 5959.

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The 4th Cavalry Regiment, "Guirassiers General Lavalle" will be reinforced by a Motorized Train;

The 6th Regiment of Sappers and Pontooners will be reinforced by a Military Band.

Another important post that has been created by the aforementioned decree is that of Secretary-Aide to the Inspector General of the Army which will be filled by a Lieutenant Colonel, graduate of the Staff School. His duties, besides those assigned him by the Inspector General, will be to collaborate in the study of plans relating to instruction, final and special exercises, maneuvers, experiments, organization, etc., which may be submitted by the instruction centers of the different arms.

UNITS RENAMED.

The following units will change their names as follows:

The 10th Motorized Infantry Regiment will be called the 10th Reinforced Mountain Infantry Regiment;

The 21st Reinforced Mountain Infantry becomes "The Southern Mountain Detachment" and will form part of the 6th Division of the army;

The 8th Mounted Infantry Regiment will in future be the 8th Mountain Infantry Regiment Reinforced;

The Army Gendarmery Regiment will be renamed the 12th Cavalry Regiment;

The 6th Battalion of Mountain Sappers becomes the 6th Battalion of Sappers and Pontooners;

~~The 1st Group of Communications~~ becomes the Communication School.

OTHER DISPOSITIONS.

The following dispositions have also been adopted:

To the Fifth Brigade of Cavalry, the 4th Cavalry Regiment remaining in its present station;

To the Second Division of the Army, the 5th Infantry Regiment;

To the 6th Artillery Regiment the Motorized Artillery Battery at present attached to the 10th Infantry Regiment;

To the First Division of Cavalry, the 1st Communication Squadron from the Communications School;

The organization of a motorized squadron composed of two sections, in place of the motorized Reconnaissance Detachment attached to the Sixth Division of the Army.

The following are the new stations of the different commands:
Northern Mountain Detachment, the city of Jujuy;

The Sixth Division of the Army has for its area the Territory of Neuquén and the Territory of the Pampa, with its headquarters at the city of Bahía Blanca in the Province of Buenos Aires. These changes became effective January 1, 1939;

The Gendarmery Regiment, at present stationed at Las Lomitas, Formosa, will be transferred at the end of 1939 or the beginning of 1940, when the installation of the National Gendarmery on the frontier has been completed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NEW COMMANDS AND MILITARY REGIONS.

The War Minister has published orders announcing the headquarters assigned to the military organizations recently created as follows:

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Headquarters of the First Army, the city of Santa Fé;
Headquarters of the Second Army, the city of Mendoza;
Headquarters of the Cavalry Command of the Army, Campo
de Mayo;
Instruction Center of Infantry, Campo de Mayo;
Instruction Center of Artillery, city of Buenos Aires;
Instruction Center of Engineers, city of Buenos Aires;
Mountain Center of Instruction, city of Mendoza;
Headquarters of the First Military Region, city of Buenos Aires;
Headquarters of Second Military Region, city of Avellaneda;
Headquarters of Third Military Region, city of Rosario;
Headquarters of Fourth Military Region, city of Rio Cuarto;
Headquarters of Fifth Military Region, city of Tucumán;
Headquarters of Sixth Military Region, city of Bahia Blanca;
Headquarters of Seventh Cavalry Brigade, city of Salta;
Anti-Aircraft Group, Campo de Mayo.

In accordance with the decree creating the Military Regions, the Headquarters of the Sixth Military Region, which comprises the Southern Territories and the Territory of La Pampa, will have its headquarters outside its real jurisdiction, whereas that of the Second Region has been placed at one extreme of the vast Province of Buenos Aires, which comprises its jurisdiction.

REMARKS.

The Executive Power of this undemocratic government of Argentina has strengthened its political hand through the issue of a decree to reorganize the Army.

Ostensibly, the changes were made to modernize the army by creating three operative, and six regional organizations; actually, the new set-up seems to have no very great military advantage over the old organizations for such an army as this country has - an internal security force. However, by a slight increase in personnel, a considerable increase in the number of commands for General Officers is created. This enables the party in power to place in the positions of high command persons of known loyalty to the party. Fifteen additional General Officers have been appointed. This is a 65% increase over the old number.

One of the real reasons underlying the creation of the 6th Division - now renamed the 6th Region - and which by this decree has been considerably strengthened, is the furthering of national spirit in the population of the Southern Territories in which 60% of the population is Chilean, or of Chilean origin. This high percentage of alien residents is considered a danger to the national security.

The attention of the Argentine Government was drawn to the fact a few years ago that Chile had her military power in the Southern part of her country by the reinforcement of her military police force, called Carabineros, which covered all the passes in the Andes leading to Chile. This caused the Argentine Government to immediately send to that locality (San Martin de los Andes) two battalions of cavalry who are there for 12 months, under canvas, until the 6th Division was created. (See G-2 Report No. 5582, I.G. 6180-a, May 10, 1937).

Source: Press, Personal Contacts.

Lester Baker
Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attaché.

Original & 4 copies airmailed Mar. 4th.
Confirmation copy by steamer Mar. 3rd.

G-2 Report

FOR OFFICIAL USE

1-1 200-160

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MIL. INTL. DIV.
APR 25 1936
WAR DEPARTMENT

ARGENTINA (Combat - Army)

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

General Pertine - New Minister of War.

RECEIVED G/2 W. D. APR 25 1936



BIOGRAPHY.

Born on April 3, 1879, he entered the Military College as cadet in 1894, and was commissioned sub-lieutenant of Infantry on August 13, 1896. He was assigned to the 6th. Infantry, and later promoted to second lieutenant in 1899; he was then assigned to the 8th. Infantry. When the 2nd. battalion, Mountain Infantry, was constituted in 1900 he was assigned to that duty where he remained until his promotion in 1902 to the rank of first lieutenant.

He served with the same battalion during the revolutionary movement of 1905, when he was wounded. For his behavior in that episode he was promoted to the grade of captain on February 4th. of the same year. Later he joined the 81st. Infantry of the German army, garrisoned at Frankfort, where he was a student in the various courses of the School of Fire at Epandau. In 1909, as a major, he was appointed Military Attache to the Argentine Embassy in Brazil, and the following year he was appointed Military Attache in Germany. At the beginning of the World War, the German General Staff invited him to observe the operations; he joined in August, 1914 the General Headquarters of the German army. He visited the fronts of Belgium, France, Russia, Austria and Rumania.

He is author of several books concerning the operations of the German army. On his return to this country he was assigned to the General Staff and was promoted to Colonel in 1919. He commanded the mountain detachment "Cuyo" in Mendoza and later was appointed Inspector of Infantry; he was promoted to Brigadier General in 1927. He served as Director General of Armaments and later as Commander of the Fourth Division of the Army. In 1930 he was appointed provisional Governor of Cordoba, and in 1933 he was promoted to Major General and was assigned the duty of President of the Armament Purchasing Commission in Europe.

General Pertine, who was the youngest of the Generals of the Argentine army, retired with 48 years and 12 days (double time) service, of which he served 41 years, 9 months and 5 days.

Under the law, he was retired from the service by Decree of January 8th. 1936, with the salary of the rank of lieutenant general.

General Pertine possesses the following decorations: The Iron Cross, Second Class; The Prussian Crown, with Sword; The Merit Medal of Chile and The Red Eagle, Third Class.

Frederick D. Sharp
Frederick D. Sharp
Captain, G.S.,
Military Attache.

From: M.A. Argentina

Report No. 5348

Date: April 3, 1936.

G-2 Report

6200-b

ARGENTINA - Combat

Subject: Personnel - Commissioned Officers.

Major General Guillermo J. Mohr

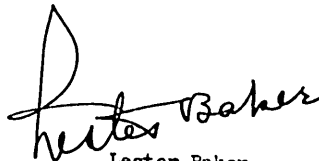
A new head to the Argentine Army has been designated in a decree published by the Executive Power on January 7, 1937 naming Major General Guillermo J. Mohr to be the Inspector General of the Army. He fills the vacancy created by the retirement, for age, of Major General Camilo Idoate.

General Mohr was born November 19, 1879 in Chivilcoy, Province of Buenos Aires. He entered the Military College in December, 1898 and upon graduation was appointed sub-Lieutenant of Infantry with the battalion of Cazadores de los Andes. He became Lieutenant in 1902, 1st. Lieutenant in 1906 and Captain in 1909. As Captain he was instructor in the Army War College in organization tactics and communications.

As Lieutenant Colonel he served on the General Staff, and in 1919 was Military Attache to Paraguay. He left this detail about a year later to become Assistant Director of the Army War College.

His promotion to Colonel occurred in 1924, and in 1926 he became the Chief of Staff of the 1st. Division of the Army. He was deputy Chief of Staff of the War Department General Staff from 1930 until 1932 when he was promoted to Brigadier General and assigned as Director of the Army War College. In 1935 he became the Commander of the 1st. Division and was holding that position when appointed head of the Army.

Sources of Information: "Boletin Militar" and Press.



Lester Baker
Lt. Col., Inf.
Military Attache

G-2 Report

ARGENTINA - Combat

Subject: Who's Who on Commissioned Personnel.

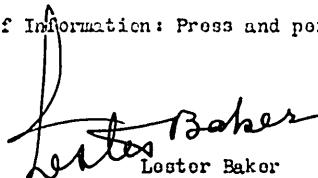
Brigadier General Juan Pistarini.

Brigadier General Juan Pistarini, until recently Commander of the Second Division of the Army, has been commissioned by the Government to visit Europe to study and report upon the technical improvements introduced into the fighting forces of the principal military countries.

General Pistarini entered the Military College in 1889, and graduated with honors. After several years service in the pontoon engineers and communication units, he was sent to Germany, for further technical study. Returning, he studied in the Superior Technical School and the War College. As a Captain he taught in the latter.

General Pistarini was assigned as Commanding Officer of three grouped pontoon engineers in Parana, after which service he was sent abroad with the Foreign Purchasing Commission, as President of the sub-committee of engineers. His last appointment, before becoming Commander of the Second Division of the Army, was as Chief of Engineers of the Ministry of War.

Sources of Information: Press and personal contacts.


Lester Baker
Lt. Col., Inf.
Military Attache

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2001

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ARGENTINA - Combat.

RECEIVED G. W. D. APR 6 1939

Subject: Personnel; Who's Who;
Maj. Gen. Cassinelli, Commander of
1st Army.



Major General Luis A. Cassinelli
Head of Argentina's 1st Army.

General Cassinelli was born in Diamante, Province of Entre Rios, May 20, 1880. He entered the Colegio Militar (West Point of Argentina) March 1, 1898, and graduated as sub-lieutenant of artillery December 21, 1901.

After serving with the artillery until 1907 in Argentina, as a first lieutenant he was detailed on May 28, 1907, to the 3rd Artillery Regiment and on November 1 of that year was named to study in Germany where he remained until May 12, 1909.

He graduated from the School of Fire, the General Staff School, and as a major on December 31, 1913, he was made aide to the President. He served as instructor both in the School of Fire and General Staff School, and as a lieutenant colonel and member of the General Staff he was named on September 17, 1920, Military Attaché in Paris. He served in France until January 4, 1923, when he returned to Argentina to the General Staff.

After holding various other posts, on January 28, 1931 he was made Assistant Chief of Staff "A" which position he continued in until made brigadier General at the end of the same year. He commanded the 5th Division until made major general, December 31, 1935, then served as Quartermaster General until made commander of the 1st Army on January 4, 1939, under the new reorganization.

Source: Official.

Lester Baker
Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attaché.

Original & 5 copies mailed Mar. 17th.

From M/A Argentina.

Report No. 5965.

March 14, 1939.

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APR 6 1939
WAR DEPARTMENT

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G-2 Report.

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ARGENTINA - Combat.

RECEIVED G-2 W. D. APR 6 1939

Subject: Personnel, Who's Who;
Brig. Gen. Martin Gras,
Chief of Staff, Argentine Army.



Brigadier General Martin Gras
New Chief of Staff.

The new chief of the General Staff of the Argentine Army entered the Colegio Militar June 1, 1901, and graduated as second lieutenant of cavalry November 23, 1904. He served in the cavalry arm in Argentina until April 10, 1911, when he was designated to serve with the German army where he served two years with the 5th Hussars belonging to the XVII army corps then commanded by General von Mackensen.

After returning to Argentina as a captain in 1913 and serving a time with the cavalry, he graduated from the General Staff School and was assigned to General Staff duty. As a major, in 1922, he was aide de camp to President Alvear.

February 16, 1927, he was designated as military and air Attaché in Rome where he was on duty until November 24, 1930. When he returned he was for a short time on the General Staff and then named commander of the 111 Brigade of Cavalry. However, he was back with the General Staff soon and made Chief of Division IV. He was made a brigadier general February 23, 1938, and commander of the 3rd Division of the Army, and on January 4, 1939, assigned to his present post as chief of the general staff.

General Gras has been decorated by both Chile and Italy, going to Italy a second time in 1933 as military attaché to a special mission to return the visit of the Prince of Piedmont to Argentina.

He has translated several German war textbooks and adapted them for use in the Argentine Army.

Source: Official.

Original & 5 copies mailed Mar. 17th.

Lester Baker
Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attaché.

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March 14, 1939.

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ARGENTINA - Combat.

RECEIVED G. W. D. APR 6 1939

Subject: Personnel, Who's Who;
Maj. Gen. Avelino J. Alvarez,
Quartermaster General of the Interior.



Major General Avelino J. Alvarez
Head of Auxiliary Services.

General Alvarez designated on January 4, 1939, to be head of the auxiliary services of the Argentine Army and responsible for preparing the country to carry on with the armed forces in event of war, (Ref. G-2 Rep't. No. 5959, I.G. 6160, Feb. 28, 1939) was born in the Federal Capital March 31, 1881, and graduated from Colegio Militar as sub-lieutenant of Infantry January 10, 1903. He was promoted captain January 15, 1913, after serving continuously with troops and graduating at the School of Fire.

Captain Alvarez was sent for instruction in the German army with which he served for two years, returning to Argentina October 4, 1914. He was again with troops until made an official of Supply Department, then to troops, and January 9, 1917, entering the General Staff School as student, where he was promoted to major. He began service with the General Staff November 5, 1922, and, with two years out with troops, continued on these details until December 31, 1927, when he was promoted colonel.

He served as military attaché in London from October 18, 1930, until April 2, 1932, when he returned to the General Staff. He was promoted Brigadier General December 31, 1934, and Major General December 31, 1938.

Source: Official.

Lester Baker
Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attaché.

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March 14, 1939

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ARGENTINA - Combat.

RECEIVED G/W. DT APR 6 1939

Subject: Personnel, Who's Who;
Maj. Gen. Francisco Reynolds,
Commander of 2nd Army.



Major General Francisco Reynolds,
Head of Argentina's 2nd Army.

As a second and first lieutenant the present head of Argentina's 2nd Army had two years instruction with the German Army, 1906-07. He was born in Buenos Aires August 13, 1881, and graduated at Colegio Militar as sub-lieutenant of artillery December 17, 1898, having entered the college at the age of fourteen years and receiving his first commission at the age of seventeen.

With the exception of a tour of duty as military attaché to Uruguay and Paraguay - and his service in the German Army as noted above - General Reynolds' career has been with the artillery in Argentina. As a lieutenant colonel he was chief of several military districts in turn and was promoted colonel December 31, 1926.

He was made commander of artillery of the 3rd Division on February 7, 1928, and relieved January 15, 1929, when he was named Director of Colegio Militar where he served until January 19, 1933, when he became director of arsenals and promoted to brigadier general.

December 30, 1936, he was made commander of the 1st Division which post he held until promoted major general December 31, 1937, and was continued in this command until named January 4, 1939, to the command of the newly-created 2nd Army.

Source: Official.

Lester Baker

Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attaché.

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March 15, 1939.

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ARGENTINA - Combat.

Subject: Personnel, Who's Who;
Brig. Gen. Benjamin Menendez,
Commander of Cavalry.

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With the exception of some General Staff duty, the entire career of Brigadier General Benjamin Menendez, the commander of the newly-organized Independent Cavalry of the Argentine Army, has been spent in the cavalry arm. The independent cavalry is a new entity created under the army reorganization scheme.

Benjamin Menendez was born at Chosmalal, Territory of Neuquen, on November 10, 1884, and entered Colegio Militar as student on March 20, 1901, graduating as a sub-lieutenant of cavalry November 23, 1904. He was promoted lieutenant on October 17, 1907, first lieutenant December 31, 1909, captain December 31, 1913, major December 31, 1920, lieutenant-colonel December 31, 1925, and colonel December 31, 1931.

December 30, 1936, he was assigned to the inspector general's department as inspector of cavalry during which assignment he was promoted to brigadier general with rank to date from December 31, 1937. On February 23, 1938, General Menendez became commander of the 2nd Division of cavalry and was on that duty when, on December 14, 1938, he was named commander of the Independent Cavalry.

Source: Official.

Lester Baker

Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attache.

Original & 4 copies airmailed May 23rd.
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G-2 Report.

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15-1-69

ARGENTINA - Combat.

Subject: Personnel, Who's Who;
Maj. Gen. Guillermo J. Mohr,
Inspector General, Argentine Army.
(Corresponds to G. of S., U.S. Army).

6861 2 NOV 1939

Major General Guillermo J. Mohr entered the army as a sub-lieutenant of infantry when he graduated from Colegio Militar on December 17, 1898, and served first with the Cazadores de los Andes (Andean Scouts). January 13, 1900, he was transferred to the engineers and was promoted to lieutenant August 12, 1903. He was made first lieutenant April 21, 1906, and December 10, 1907, he went to the School of Military Operations during which assignment he was promoted captain, September 18, 1909.

While a student at the War College he was made major, December 31, 1913. Terminating his course April 8, 1915, he received a diploma as general staff officer but went back to the infantry later the same year. He served staff officer of the 1st Division of the Army, then professor in the War College where he was made lieutenant-colonel on December 31, 1919. From the War College he was assigned to the General Staff, and served slightly more than a year as military attache to Paraguay. He returned to Argentina as assistant director of the War College at which post he was made colonel December 31, 1924.

He served on the General Staff from January 15, 1926, until December 31, 1931, when he was promoted to brigadier General. January 19, 1933, General Mohr became director of the War College; January 15, 1935, he was made commander of the 1st Division of the Army, and in that command he was promoted to Major General in December of the same year.

General Mohr continued in command of the 1st Division until January 7, 1937, when he was named inspector general of the army.

He was born at Chivilcoy, Province of Buenos Aires, on November 19, 1879, and entered Colegio Militar as cadet August 1, 1896.

Source: Official.

Lester Baker

Lester Baker, Col. Inf.,
Military Attache.

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